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ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

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FINANCIAL MARKETS SPORTS

THAW NOT GUILTY OF CONSPIRACY IN ESCAPING ASYLUM

New York State Lawyers Try to Have Him Sent Back to Matteawan, but His Attorneys Contend That He Should Be Returned to New Hampshire

COURT IS TO HEAR THE ISSUES MONDAY

Quarrel as Verdict Is About to Be Returned Results in Sheriff Being Knocked Down—Rescuers of Thaw Are Set Free.

NEW YORK, March 12.—Harry K. Thaw was acquitted today of conspiracy in escaping from the Matteawan Asylum, Aug. 17, 1912, the charge upon which he was brought back to New York from New Hampshire. Roger Thompson, Richard J. Butler, Eugene Duffy and Thomas Flood, the four men who assisted him in his spectacular flight by automobile from Matteawan to Canada, likewise were acquitted.

The jury had labored all night and until afternoon today in an effort to reach an agreement. The verdict was reached quickly after the reading to the jury of that portion of Thaw's testimony which concerned his intent in escaping from Matteawan—as to whether he intended to commit a crime—and his own views as to his sanity.

As such, as the verdict was announced, Thaw was given into the custody of Sheriff Griffenhagen of New York County. The four co-defendants were liberated. A motion to have Thaw committed to Matteawan Asylum as an insane person was made by Deputy Attorney-General Cook immediately after the jury had returned its verdict. This motion was combated by Thaw's counsel, who announced that inasmuch as Thaw was brought here on the conspiracy charge and found not guilty, he should be returned to the State of New Hampshire as a sane man.

Formal motion that he be so released was made by Thaw's lawyers. Justice Page announced that he would hear arguments on this motion next Monday afternoon, March 15. In the meantime Thaw was remanded to the Tombs.

When the jurors retired at 12 o'clock they were still unable to agree, an argument arose between Sheriff Griffenhagen and Capt. Jack Lanyon, the private detective who has worked for the State in the Thaw case. The Sheriff ordered Lanyon, a hot-headed Boer veteran, from the court and Lanyon struck him in the face, knocking him down in the presence of the jury. Court attendants separated the men and the jury was ordered back to try again. Lanyon was arrested for contempt of court by Justice Page's order.

Franklin Kennedy, Deputy Attorney General, turned over to the police an anonymous typewritten letter bearing a Boston postmark which read:

"I am leaving for New York this morning and will be in court tomorrow morning. I am chief of the black hand band that has defied the police all over the world. I need not make any signs or drawings to show you what this means, and what will happen to you if H. K. Thaw is convicted. H. K. Thaw is sane and must be set at liberty."

OIL TANK EXPLODES, KILLS 4 BOYS, HURTS SEVEN OTHERS

Four Men, Employees of Company at Brooklyn, Reported Missing After Accident.

NEW YORK, March 12.—The explosion of a large oil tank adjoining the Long Island Railroad freight yard in the East New York section of Brooklyn shortly after noon today killed four boys and seriously injured seven other persons.

Four men, employees of the Crew Levick Co., which owned the tank, were reported missing. The tank was partly underground and was said to have contained 11,000 gallons of oil. The explosion shattered windows for blocks. The four boys were playing nearby and met instant death. Those injured were passersby. The oil is believed to have been ignited by sparks from a freight engine. The fire which followed burned so fiercely that the firemen were unable to get near it.

Miss Frances Filley, Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John D. Filley of 40 Westmoreland place, is carrying her fractured right arm in a sling as the result of an accident at a private skating party at the Jai Alai rink March 7.

First Photograph of the Great Allied Fleet, Operating Against the Dardanelles, in Action

Remarkable Picture Taken From the Deck of the French Battleship Bouvet.



This photograph, the first to reach this country, shows the Allied fleet in battle formation for the bombardment of the Dardanelles. There were 42 warships engaged. This picture, taken from the French battleship Bouvet shows 18 vessels of the big fleet.

BOMBARDMENT CONTINUES IN DARDANELLES; LAND FORCES AIDING FLEET

Vice-Admiral Carden Said to Have Expressed Opinion Straits Will Be Forced by Easter—Fire Ineffective Says Witness.

PARIS, March 12.—The bombardment of the Dardanelles was resumed yesterday morning by French and British battleships, says a dispatch to the Matin from Athens. Seventy small mine sweepers are reported to be continuing their efforts to clear the mine fields under the direction of officers representing the British and French navies. "The allied fleets," says the Matin, "still have eight or ten forts and a certain number of coast batteries to reduce, but it is the general opinion they will enter the Sea of Marmora within a fortnight if the land forces co-operating with them also can continue their advance."

Vice-Admiral Carden, commanding the British fleet, has expressed the opinion that the allies will be able to hammer their way through the straits before Easter (April 4), according to an Athens dispatch to the Journal.

Still Operating at Entrance. Operation of the warships against the fortifications of the entrance to the Dardanelles and in the first mine field, on March 10 and 11, are described in an official statement issued last night by the Ministry of Marine. The communication says:

"During the day of the 10th, in bad weather, two British warships shelled two forts at Bulair (on the Gallipoli peninsula on the Gulf of Saros), while two other British battleships bombarded the light batteries which command the bay of Mordo, at the entrance to the Dardanelles."

"During the night of the 10th-11th, mine sweepers entered the straits under cover of the guns of a battleship and a cruiser and succeeded in operating in the straits."

"On March 11 wreckage of the Bayan and bodies were discovered, and circumstances point to her having been sunk by an enemy torpedo."

"Eight officers and 15 men were rescued, but it is feared that the remainder of the crew was lost."

"The captain of the Belfast steamer

the first mine field, notwithstanding a hot fire from the guns of the defenses. "French division resumed on the 11th operation begun the day before against the fortifications of Bulair and the light batteries above the Bay of Mordo." The statement seems to indicate that the allied fleet has not penetrated the Dardanelles as far as had been supposed, or that the operations against the Turkish fortifications have not been entirely successful. Previous information has been to the effect that Chanak Kalesi and other forts at the narrowest part of the passage had been cleared of mines and that some of the more important batteries at the entrance to the straits had been silenced.

Turkish Fire Improves. An Athens dispatch to the Havas Agency says the warships did not enter the straits Thursday and their object seemed to be to prevent the Turks, by long-distance fire, from repairing certain forts which had been damaged. A bridge two miles from Chanak Kalesi, over which supplies and ammunition were transported from the Gallipoli peninsula is reported to have been destroyed.

"Turkish marksmanship has improved," says the dispatch, "probably owing to the presence of German gunners, but the ammunition is of poor quality and many of the shells fail to explode."

"An allied squadron, reinforced by six more ships, bombarded the forts of Smyrna which replied. The battleship Triumph was hit, but the damage done was slight."

"Muslims living in the coast districts have fled into the interior and several villages have been evacuated by the Turks."

Nearly 200 Lives Lost When British Auxiliary Cruiser Is Sunk by Torpedo

LONDON, March 12.—The Admiralty announces the loss of the auxiliary cruiser Bayano, while the vessel was engaged in patrol duty. Nearly 200 members of the crew perished. In its statement of the disaster the Admiralty says:

"On March 11 wreckage of the Bayano and bodies were discovered, and circumstances point to her having been sunk by an enemy torpedo."

"Eight officers and 15 men were rescued, but it is feared that the remainder of the crew was lost."

"The captain of the Belfast steamer

27 NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO. MEN GET A NEW TRIAL

Conviction of Men Under Anti-Trust Law Reversed by Appeals Court.

CINCINNATI, O., March 12.—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals today reversed the lower court in the case of the Government against John H. Patterson, president, and 26 other officials or former officials of the National Cash Register Co. of Dayton, O., and remanded it back to the District Court for a new trial.

Patterson and his associates were found guilty of violating the Sherman anti-trust law and sentenced to serve prison terms and fines. The upper court based its action on its finding that the first count of the indictment (which charged the defendants with conspiracy to restrain trade in violation of the Sherman act, had not been proved by the evidence and that the second and third were defective and should never have been permitted to enter into the trial of the case in the lower court.

It is held that conspiracy had to be proved as existing within three years of the time the indictment was drawn and that the Government failed to offer convincing evidence to sustain these charges.

"No Reasonable Conspiracy." "There is no such thing as a reasonable conspiracy," the court declared. The second count is held defective because of "its uncertainty," and the third because it is "insufficient" and does not charge an offense against the United States. Both charged that the defendants had tried to monopolize the cash register business.

"Actually doing business, no matter how large, is not monopoly," the court stated. "The competitors who were attacked should have called upon the courts to protect them while they were being attacked."

The court held that District Judge Hollister, the trial judge, had erred in not sustaining the demurrers to the last two counts when they were raised by the attorneys for the defense.

HOUSE TO PAY FOR SHAVING OFF OF MEMBER'S MUSTACHE

JEFFERSON CITY, March 12.—Acting on the advice of Gov. Major, who told the Legislature they have plenty of time to pass all needed legislation, the House, today debated and finally adopted a resolution appropriating money from the contingent fund to pay for shaving off the mustache of Representative Crumley.

The resolution was inspired when Crumley appeared on the floor this morning without the black mustache he has worn with pride throughout the session.

JAPAN SENDING 30,000 ADDITIONAL SOLDIERS TO CHINA

Pekin Has Official Word Force in Various Garrisons Will Be Increased to 60,000.

PEKIN, March 12.—The Chinese Government has official information to the effect that the second Japanese squadron, conveying two divisions of approximately 30,000 soldiers, has sailed for China.

The forwarding of these troops will increase the number of Japanese soldiers in the garrisons in China to nearly 60,000. The new troops will be distributed in Manchuria, Shantung, Tien Tsing and Hankow, where the present forces at the Japanese garrisons number nearly 30,000.

It was made known in Tokyo several days ago that new forces of troops would be dispatched to the Japanese garrisons in China. The explanation was given that this was merely a shifting of troops such as is made at regular intervals, and it was understood that the troops now in China would be withdrawn on the arrival of the new forces. Subsequently, however, it was intimated that the garrisons now on duty would be retained pending the settlement of the differences which have arisen consequent to the presentation by Japan of demands upon China.

COL. W. H. CROOK, INTIMATE OF MANY PRESIDENTS, DIES

White House Disbursing Officer, Who Was Lincoln Bodyguard, Expires of Pneumonia.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Col. W. H. Crook, disbursing officer of the White House, who was President Lincoln's bodyguard and who had been intimately acquainted with every President since 1850, died today at his home here.

He had been sick with pneumonia more than a week. President Wilson expressed deep regret when informed of Col. Crook's death.

Last January the Colonel celebrated his fiftieth anniversary as an attaché of the White House. He was survived by his mother, Mrs. Mary A. Garton, who is 96 years old.

OUT OF WORK, KILLS HIMSELF

Frank Kraus, 23 years old, of 1417 South Seventh street, shot himself behind the left ear at 10:30 o'clock last night and died at 5 o'clock this morning at the city hospital. His wife said he was out of work, heavily in debt and had been despondent.

The Post-Dispatch Only Paper to Gather Complete Returns

THE Post-Dispatch, in its midday edition, issued at 10 o'clock, was the only newspaper printing the complete primary returns from the 474 precincts in the city. Thus it exclusively announced the list of Republican and Democratic nominees, their pluralities, and the vote for each candidate in each ward.

The morning newspapers, in extra editions issued after 5 a. m., printed the returns from 372 precincts, so that their returns were incomplete by 102 precincts.

The other two afternoon newspapers did not go to the expense of hiring an expert accountant to complete the election returns. In their first edition they printed the returns from 372 precincts, as announced several hours before in the morning newspaper extras, and for their later editions they copied the complete returns from the Post-Dispatch.

FAIR TOMORROW, NOT MUCH CHANGE IN TEMPERATURE

THE TEMPERATURES.

10 a. m. 44.0 a. m. 47.0
11 a. m. 43.1 a. m. 46.0
12 m. 42.2 noon 45.0
1 p. m. 46.2 2 p. m. 45.0

"Whatever is the matter, John," said Mrs. W. "I never saw you seem so worried."

"Don't bother me, dear. I'm extremely busy."

"What are you doing?"

"Writing a spring poem."

"That's easy. I don't see why I should worry you so."

"I can't find a good rhyme for 'suffragette'."

"Why, John. Don't you read the papers? A fine rhyme for 'suffragette' has just come into style."

"What is it?"

"Pantalette."

W. N. BALTZ BEATEN FOR OFFICE

Former Illinois Congressman Defeated for Presidency of Home Town.

Former Congressman William N. Baltz, Democrat, who served one term in Congress and then was defeated at the last election by William Rodenberg, failed to come back at the primary election in his home town, Millstadt, near Belleville, yesterday.

Baltz was a candidate for nomination for President of the village. E. W. Marzer defeated him by eight votes, receiving 54 to Baltz's 46.

THE NOMINEES.

REPUBLICAN. Plurality.

President, A. H. Frederick..... 2820
Ward 1—E. E. Rudolph..... 2353
Ward 2—Edward Scholl..... 1884
Ward 3—H. S. Konefsky..... 37,182
Ward 4—William F. Otto..... 37,353
Ward 5—E. W. Wiche..... 15,072
Ward 6—W. L. Tamme..... 5967
Ward 7—Max Well..... 12,720
Ward 8—Edward C. Bergt..... 22,586
Ward 9—Martin D. Lohmann..... 10,754
Ward 10—Adam Reis..... 2559
Ward 11—John A. Fett..... 15,072
Ward 12—Edward Richter..... 5967
Ward 13—Taylor B. Wyrick..... 4328
Ward 14—Gus A. Baer..... 4328
Ward 15—John F. Reulek..... 4328
Ward 16—Adam Reis..... 2559
Ward 17—Richard A. Walker..... 1706
Ward 18—Alfred Bergmann..... 870
Ward 19—Eugene B. Gregory..... 1685
Ward 20—Wilbur C. Schwartz..... 6496
Ward 21—Nathan H. Hall..... 2516
Ward 22—Henry C. Kralemann..... 10,928
Ward 23—Barney C. Schwartz..... 5394
Ward 24—Ralph H. Eilers..... 7591
Ward 25—Otto G. Kofig..... 1429
Ward 26—Luka E. Port..... 7141
No contest.

DEMOCRATS. Plurality.

President, Francis M. Curlee..... 13,186
Ward 1—Frank X. Hechere..... 3653
Ward 2—Michael Deck..... 3589
Ward 3—Joseph J. Farrell..... 3589
Ward 4—Patrick J. Rohan..... 3589
Ward 5—John L. Ryan..... 3441
Ward 6—John W. Hays..... 847
Ward 7—Edward L. Knapp..... 5967
Ward 8—William F. Brinkman..... 5967
Ward 9—Louis C. Deuel..... 5967
Ward 10—Louis J. Tichacek..... 633
Ward 11—Martin A. Meyer..... 470
Ward 12—Dan C. August Jr..... 10,521
Ward 13—John H. McCarthy..... 10,521
Ward 14—Charles C. Meek..... 10,521
Ward 15—George Kriegerhauser..... 10,521
Ward 16—Douglas W. Robert..... 10,521
Ward 17—James A. Wacker..... 10,521
Ward 18—Charles P. Stuart..... 2577
Ward 19—Henry S. Hartog..... 2577
No contest.

FREDERICK AND CURLEE NAMED AT PRIMARIES

Republican and Democratic Rivals for Presidency and for Membership in New Council Chosen in Contest—Plans of Party Leaders Are Upset.

Only Four Members of the A. & M. Combine Win—Edward Deffau and Dr. Paul Fletcher Are Among the Present Delegates Who Lose.

Voting Yesterday Unusually 74,548—Republicans 73,548—Republicans Turned Out in Force.

The nomination of A. H. Frederick for President of the Board of Aldermen on the Republican ticket, and seven anti-slate ward candidates, was the striking feature of yesterday's primary election from the Republican standpoint.

Francis M. Curlee, the business men's candidate for President of the Board of Aldermen on the Democratic ticket, was nominated over Adam Wackmann by a vote of 17,244 to 4064. Wackmann ran on the anti-parkway platform. On the Democratic side three of the four members of the House of Delegates, who were running against candidates supported by the Democratic Business Men's Conference, were nominated. They were James J. Ford of the Eighth Ward, John R. McCarthy of the Sixteenth Ward, and Charles Stuart of the Twenty-seventh Ward.

Patrick J. Rohan of the Fourth Ward, who was backed by the Democratic ward politicians, defeated P. G. Keefe, candidate of the business men, in the Seventh Ward. Edward Deffau, member of the House of Delegates, was defeated by Edward L. Knapp, the business men's candidate. Arthur A. Lancaster, the politician's candidate of the Sixth Ward, was defeated by John W. Hays, the business men's candidate. A total vote of 74,548 was cast in the primary election. The three Republican candidates for President of the Board of Aldermen polled 52,540 votes, and the two Democratic candidates, 21,238 votes. Owing to the bitter contests in all but five wards, almost the normal Republican vote was polled.

Frederick's nomination for President of the Board of Aldermen surprised the Republican political leaders. About one-half the Republican City Commissioners supported Louis F. Aloe for this nomination, and the other half supported Henry W. Blodgett. The politicians thought the race would be between Blodgett and Aloe, but Frederick received 2,777 votes; Aloe, 15,907 votes, and Blodgett, 10,894 votes.

Frederick was endorsed by the Municipal Voters' League, the Republican Citizens' Committee, the Republican City League and the Taxpayers' Protective League, but was without organized political support. The Republican slate was smashed in the First Ward, where Edward E. Rudolph, former Assistant Circuit Attorney, defeated Louis Huber, organization candidate, in the Ninth Ward where Martin D. Lohmann defeated Ferdinand W. Neu, the slate candidate; in the Tenth Ward Otto Hampe, a fire insurance agent, defeated John A. Fries, the organization candidate; in the Twelfth Ward, where Dr. Edward Richter won over Herman Paule, slate candidate; in the Twenty-third Ward, where Clinton E. Udell, member of the Board of Freeholders that wrote the new city charter, was nominated over Daniel W. Oviatt, supported by the organization; in the Twenty-fourth Ward, where Councilman Julius Haller decisively defeated Charles A. Groeschel, member of the House of Delegates, who was supported by the organization, and in the Twenty-seventh Ward, where Councilman Otto G. Koefig was nominated over William F. Bentzen, the slate candidate.

In the other wards the candidates supported by the party organization won out, but in several instances by very narrow margins. In most of the wards where three or more candidates were running, the Republican machine candidates failed to get a majority of the votes.

The nomination of Rohan, Ford, McCarthy and Stuart was attributed by the Business Men's Committee to the

Continued on Page 3, Column 1.

SEE PAGE 3 FOR TABULATED VOTE

DON'T MISS THE "FIRST RUN" ROTO-GRAM-VURE PICTURES! Tomorrow's Big Sunday POST-DISPATCH

BEINSTORFF SAYS SINKING OF FRYE WAS JUSTIFIED

German Ambassador Declares, After Visit to State Department, That Captain of Prinz Eitel, Acted on Declaration of London, the Only Guide He Had.

FRYE'S MASTER, AT CAPITAL, TELLS STORY

Capt. Kiehne Makes Statement Before Officials, on Which Will Depend the Demands to Be Made on Germany.

By Associated Press. WASHINGTON, March 12.—Count Bernstorff, German Ambassador, in discussing with State Department officials today the sinking of the American ship William P. Frye, defended the action of Capt. Thierichens of the German auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich, contending that he acted under the declaration of London, which was the only guide he had as to disposition of prizes.

Capt. Kiehne said he submitted willingly to search and assured the German officer examined the ship's papers carefully, he said, and then the cargo was ordered thrown overboard. While that was being done, the Eitel went away for another prize, and returned after several hours and took off the Frye's crew. The Eitel's Captain then sank the Frye, fearing that a long delay in what he considered the path of hostile cruisers might subject his own ship to danger.

Was to Stop at Fortified Port. Capt. Kiehne said that he did not know, while en route to Queenstown, that his cargo of wheat had been sold, nor did the German commander. The cargo was shipped "to order" and the vessel was to stop at three British ports, one of which was fortified.

While no vessels were sunk, nor was any chase made of enemy ships while the Americans were aboard the Eitel, Capt. Kiehne said the German commander made no effort for more than a month to land his neutral passengers in a safe port.

Undoubtedly that may be one of the chief points of future representations by the United States because it held that the Americans were subjected to unnecessary risks.

D. Sewall, of Bath, Me., one of the owners of the Frye, was asked if he knew anything of the ownership of the cargo and he declared, it was said, that he had no financial interest in the sale of the cargo or knowledge of to whom it would be sold.

Officials, after listening to the statement of Capt. Kiehne, took the view that the American case was a strong one and that when all the facts were presented to Germany restitution would be made.

In defending the action of Commander Thierichens, the Ambassador contended that when the officer left Tangier at the outbreak of the war last August, he had nothing to follow but the Declaration of London in deciding what to do with vessels he might seize. For that reason, the Ambassador argued, he had a right to sink the Frye, as its cargo of wheat was consigned "to order" and enemy. So long as there was no port into which he could take his prize, he had a right, the Ambassador contended, to destroy not only the cargo but the vessel itself.

Furthermore, the Ambassador argued, the commander of the Eitel, did not know that a German prize court on Aug. 2 had held that the mere fact that a merchant ship was bound for an enemy port was not sufficient proof that her cargo was destined for the enemy.

The case of the Frye, however, the Ambassador said, would have to be settled in accordance with international law because of the present status of the Declaration of London.

"We do not intend," he said, "to disregard any of the judicial niceties in the case."

"Doesn't Affect the Case." While no formal comment was made at the department after the German Ambassador's visit, officials took the view that, although the captain, acting under the Declaration of London and ignorant of its status, might be a factor in relieving him from personal responsibility, it would not affect the case as between the United States and Germany. Under that declaration a vessel carrying a cargo more than half of which is contraband may be destroyed if it can not be taken to port.

It was held by administration officials that the German captain had no right to act under the declaration in any event, for when war was declared it had not been generally ratified and therefore was not in force.

The general expectation was that the case would be decided under international law as existing before the Declaration of London was made, when it was not legal to destroy a neutral prize unless its cargo was contraband, such as arms and ammunition, and in case of extreme necessity to avoid capture. Officials were confident restitution would be made for the loss of the ship, though they were not so sure as to the cargo, because its status in a prize court would be as complicated as that of the Wilhelmnia, now held by England.

The full story of how the Frye was sunk in the South Atlantic, with her cargo of wheat by the German commerce raider was officially laid before the Frye's commander, Capt. H. H. Kiehne, upon Capt. Kiehne's formal statement, made before State Department officials,

Eitel Friedrich in Newport News Harbor, Her Cluttered Deck, Chief Officers, and Wife of Frye's Captain Who Was Aboard Several Weeks



THE EITEL FRIEDRICH—NOTE HOW SHE STANDS OUT OF WATER FOR LACK OF COAL BALLAST.



Left to right: CAPT. MUNDT, CAPT. THIERICHENS and LIEUT. BRAUER.

The United States will decide upon its course, which probably will be a demand for an expression of regret from Germany and payment for the loss of the ship and cargo.

EITEL IN SHIPYARD TO BE REPAIRED

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., March 12.—Spick and span in appearance after she had been touched up by the painter's brush, the German auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich moved today from the dry dock, where she had lain since yesterday, into a shipyard preparatory to undergoing repairs. There she will await a decision by the United States Government on the request of Capt. Thierichens for time to repair his vessel.

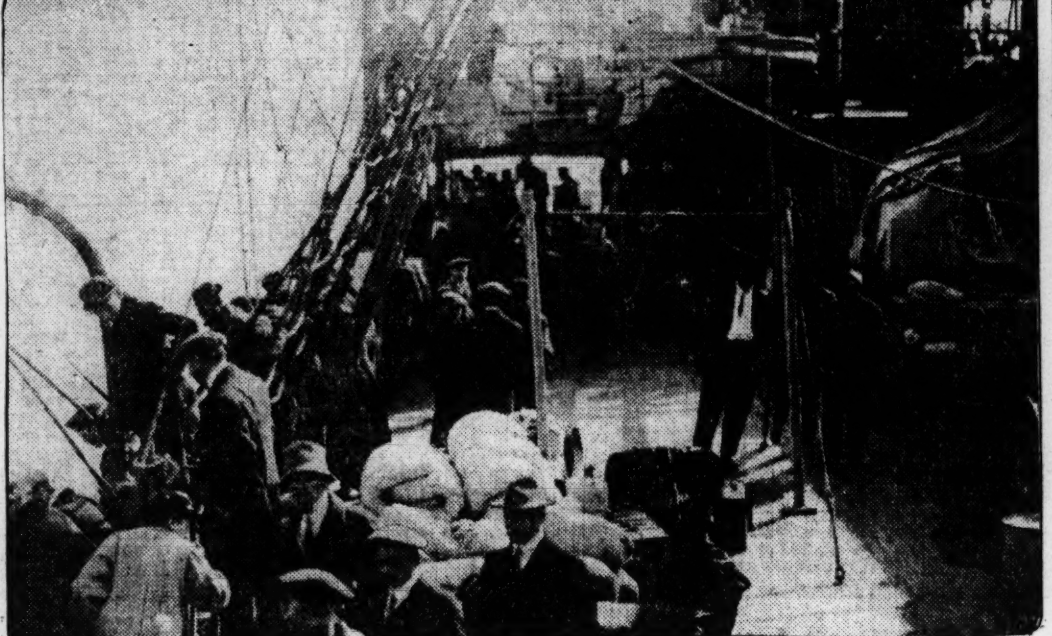
The question as to whether the Prinz Eitel will interpose or renew her historic role continued an absorbing topic of discussion here today. Although Capt. Thierichens declares his intention to renew the cruise as soon as possible, Capt. H. H. Kiehne of the American sailing ship William P. Frye, after bidding good-by to the German commander, made the positive statement that the Prinz Eitel would not leave this port until the European war is over.

He refused, however, to give the reason for his assertion.

According to reports here the German officers, in explaining the sinking of the Frye, will claim that they found in the American vessel's papers a record that the ship with its cargo of wheat was bound for "Queenstown, Falmouth or Plymouth for orders" and that, since Plymouth is a fortified port, the wheat was contraband.

Frye's Crew Seeks Beer. Two of Capt. Kiehne's crew refused to accept payment today, because of a decision based on statutory law that they were entitled to wages only until Jan. 23, the day the Frye was sunk. All other members of the crew accepted payment under protest and urged that the ship with its cargo of wheat be paid for 43 days spent on board the raider.

But, despite their dissatisfaction over their pay, however, the crew of the Frye sent, "with compliments," to the German raider, eight kegs of beer, for the crew and cigars for the officers' mess.



EITEL'S DECK CLUTTERED UP WITH STORES AND PRISONERS' PERSONAL LUGGAGE

Capt. Thierichens was commander of the ship on her cruise, while Capt. Mundt, her chief in times of peace, was second in command. The photograph of Mrs. Kiehne was made aboard the Eitel after her arrival at Newport News.

EITEL CAPTAIN TELLS HOW PRIZES APPEARED WHEN HE WAS IN NEED OF SUPPLIES

Commerce Raider Spread Sails Flat in Brazilian Rain Belt and Waited 48 Hours Until Urgently Needed Water Fell.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., March 12.—Without seeing a thing off Chile. Our coal was almost gone.

"We were really in a bad way. Then one day we sighted a sailing ship flying no flag. A squad went aboard and demanded that she show her colors. She admitted that she was the French ship Jean."

"I was never interviewed," the Captain said smilingly, as he sat in his cabin of the Friedrich in dry dock, adding that he had been too busy to talk. The commander was asked if his historic raid of the sea was over.

"Fest weiter," he exclaimed in German. Then he explained in English, emphasizing with his fist upon the table: "We haven't given it up by a long way. We had luck and we shall have more, I hope."

"As you know, we cruised for days without seeing a thing off Chile. Our coal was almost gone."

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growing from a box in his cabin window. "You can't imagine what that little growing green meant to us," he said. "Even in the cities you can at least look into a florist's shop. But through these months on the sea we yearned for it. So when we reached Easter Island we filled baskets with earth and then a competition began. All we had to plant were beans and peas and we soon found that they were not growing. We were just about ready to give up ever seeing our window gardens green, when there came a wheat ship. We planted some of it and you see it is growing."

A strange little Christmas tree at the Captain's elbow, still bearing its gold and candles, was a relic, the officer said, of the Christmas celebration. On the stand was a souvenir of the Captain's forty-first birthday, celebrated Thursday in this port. It was an elaborately framed poem which the commander smilingly explained was a present of the non-commissioned officer's "Gesangverein."

"Later," as the commander went on deck, the poet was personally congratulated with a warm handshake.

Has Photos of Ice Fields. Hanging on the wall in the Captain's cabin was the shell of a tropical fish and lying on the table were photographs, which the Captain proudly displayed as his "farthest south" record.

They showed two great icebergs and a "wide, gray ice field."

"We went far south of the Horn," he explained. "For it was after the battles on the coast and we were afraid of the straits. Then we were up in the tropics, shooting sharks."

"Despite the chances of weather and the hazards of the cruise," the commander added, as the interview closed, "we have not lost a single life and the crew we have today is the same to a man as that which left Tangier many months ago, and they are ready to take another chance."

"The Eitel anchored in the rain belt, near Pernambuco, and spread all sails—not perpendicularly, but flat—and waited, and in 48 hours rains descended and the tanks were filled."

"We were out of the track of liners," the Captain continued, "and could hardly believe it when we saw the French steamship Florida approaching."

Here Commander Thierichens paused to give a word of sincere praise for the Florida's Captain.

"There is a real gentleman," he said, with enthusiasm, referring to Capt. Moleson. "At first his patriotism and the loss of his boat made it hard for him to compose himself on our boat, but later, when he had accepted the situation, he bore his position like a true gentleman."

The commander's glance chanced to fall on a few green sprigs of wheat

growing from a box in his cabin window. "You can't imagine what that little growing green meant to us," he said. "Even in the cities you can at least look into a florist's shop. But through these months on the sea we yearned for it. So when we reached Easter Island we filled baskets with earth and then a competition began. All we had to plant were beans and peas and we soon found that they were not growing. We were just about ready to give up ever seeing our window gardens green, when there came a wheat ship. We planted some of it and you see it is growing."

A strange little Christmas tree at the Captain's elbow, still bearing its gold and candles, was a relic, the officer said, of the Christmas celebration. On the stand was a souvenir of the Captain's forty-first birthday, celebrated Thursday in this port. It was an elaborately framed poem which the commander smilingly explained was a present of the non-commissioned officer's "Gesangverein."

"Later," as the commander went on deck, the poet was personally congratulated with a warm handshake.

MAJ. G. M. HIGINBOTHAM, WHO WED A ST. LOUIS GIRL, DIES

Canadian War Sailed With First Troops Expires at Shorncliffe, England.

LONDON, March 12.—Major George Mowat Higinbotham of the Canadian contingent, died Thursday in the military hospital at Shorncliffe. He formerly belonged to the First Queen's Own Rifles of Canada. In 1902 he married Erwin, the youngest daughter of the late G. A. Haywood of St. Louis.

Louis Haywood of 4827 Berlin avenue, a brother of Mrs. Higinbotham, received a cablegram from her from London last Thursday evening announcing the death of the Major. The communication did not give any details of the death and Haywood is expecting a message with more information shortly.

Mrs. Higinbotham's mother, Mrs. Ellen Erwin Haywood of 4937 McPherson avenue, who is 88 years old, is in ill health and has not been told of her son-in-law's death.

Major Higinbotham was among the first Canadian contingent which sailed for England at the outbreak of the war to assist the mother country in the war. He was 45 years old. After her marriage in 1902 Mrs. Higinbotham moved to Toronto, Canada, where she has lived since. The couple have no children.

THOUGHTS THAT THRILL! Here they are—Birds—Flowers—NEW HOME.

Tomorrow's big REAL ESTATE and WANT DIRECTORY, with the Sunday Post-Dispatch, will contain 3000 offers of HOUSES, HOMES, REAL ESTATE and farms—1000 more than the next nearest newspaper.

The Real Estate Agents, property owners and the Sunday Post-Dispatch have done their part. It's up to YOU!

Annabandor Page's Daughter to Wed. LONDON, March 12.—Walter Hines Page, the American Ambassador, and Mrs. Page, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Katherine, to Charles Greely Loring, son of the late Gen. Charles Loring of Boston.

Attack Kept Up in Dardanelles; 70 Mine Sweepers Busy

Continued From Page One.

on board. Wigtownshire is the southwesternmost county in Scotland. It lies on the north channel, which leads into the Irish Sea from the Atlantic.

The survivors of the Bayano were rescued by the Belfast steamer Balmerino. They were aloft on a raft. Another steamer picked up one of the Bayano's lifeboats which was adrift and also two of her rafts. The survivors were landed at Ayr.

The captain said that two of the rescued men were so far gone that in another half hour, he believed, they would have perished. Eighteen of the men on the raft, including two doctors, were removed to a hospital. After these were safely got aboard a boat was making a second journey to the raft when the armed merchantman Tara arrived on the scene and took off the remaining eight survivors. Six of them are reported to have been landed at Stranraer, Scotland.

The survivors say there was no panic aboard the Bayano, but there was no time to lower the boats before the vessel sank. It was a case of every man for himself, but none of them left the ship until she went down. They praised the heroism of their captain, who was at his post when the steamer was engulfed.

Both women denied knowing the name of the third man who was with the party in the kitchen. All were drinking beer and eating lunch.

Miss Westernman said she and Clarence Williams were "skylarking" and she ran in the dining room and hid, daring him to follow and find her. When Williams was about to follow her, she said, Sweeney exclaimed, "Oh, to hell with her." This made her angry, she said, and she returned to the kitchen and quarreled with Sweeney. Clarence Williams took her part, she said, and Sweeney hit Williams, at the same time calling Miss Westernman an offensive name.

According to the woman, Sweeney asked: "Where is that rod?" meaning a revolver which was on a shelf in the kitchen. Williams, she said, then drew a revolver and fired three shots. Sweeney fell and Williams and the third man ran out.

The women at first told the police Sweeney had been shot outside the house. They say Sweeney told them to tell this story if there was a police investigation. Sweeney died at the city hospital a few hours later, without disclosing the circumstances of the shooting.

The police at first thought it was a gang shooting, as Sweeney was under indictment for election frauds, and it was thought ward politicians might have an interest in preventing him from testifying at his trial, scheduled for April 5.

At the inquest today the women told their story of the shooting, as they had already told it to the police. The inquest was held on pending the search for Williams.

Related dispatches from Constantinople continue to get through to London. They all assert that the allied fleet had not up to last Sunday done any great damage to the Turkish forts. The first of the ships was described as scattered and ineffective. The latest of these messages refer exclusively to the bombardment of last Sunday, March 7, the British and French official versions of which were published last Tuesday.

British military writers agree unanimously that the recent fighting near La Bassee was the most important in which the British forces have been engaged since Ypres.

There is considerable speculation in England as to what has happened to the Serbian army. Concerning which nothing has been heard in weeks. The official announcements from Nish ceased sometime ago and it is not known what if any operation the Serbian army is engaged in. Disease is rampant throughout Serbia, according to news dispatches, one of which describes this sinister attack as far worse than the first Austrian invasion.

The city of Nish, whether the Serbian capital was removed when Belgrade was bombarded, is said to be overcrowded with the sick and dying. Everywhere hospital conditions are pitifully inadequate and the country faces devastation worse than war.

Witness Tells of Ineffective Fire. By Associated Press. DARDANELLES, Sunday, March 7, via Constantinople, March 8, via Berlin, March 9 and via London, March 12.—The fire today of the British ships upon the Dardanelles forts was scattered and virtually without effect.

From the point of vantage occupied by the Associated Press correspondent on shore, British shells could be seen falling wide of the mark.

During the early afternoon of today (March 7) the Turkish fire forced a British battleship in the Gulf of Sarus to retreat.

The bombardment today of the Turkish positions on the straits led to no more results than did the fire of yesterday.

At about 30 minutes past nine in the morning fog British vessels of the dreadnought type had taken up positions at a point off Dardanus, on the Asiatic side. Their fire, observed from shore, was very scattered and as usual in the last three days it was without effect.

During the operations of today the fire of the British was directed at the forts Hamidieh and Dardanus and the works about Kild Bahr. The British fire was without system and in most cases the shells fell wide of their marks. The bombardment came to an end at 4:30 in the afternoon.

At about 10:30 past 10 in the morning, British vessels entered the fire zone of the Dardanus and Kild Bahr forts, which replied promptly to their aggression. It was seen that the British vessels were struck and that they steamed quickly beyond range. All four of the ships taking part in this operation then maneuvered around the bay, firing almost at random on the forts and on the Turkish batteries of howitzers hidden in excellent positions in the hills. The firing was so brisk that the sound of it at one time was a continuous roar of detonations taking part in this operation then drifting powder smoke.

It was learned today from Turkish medical officers that nobody was injured in the bombardment of the Dardanelles position of Friday, March 5.

ROOMER HUNTED FOR KILLING OF WARD POLITICIAN

Women at House Where Daniel Sweeney Was Shot Tell of Quarrel There.

A search for Clarence L. Williams, 25 years old, was begun by the police today when the statements of two women cleared the mystery of the shooting of Dan Sweeney, 25 years old, ward politician and bartender, who was found fatally shot early yesterday in a rooming house at 211 Locust street.

Irene Westernman, 25 years old, a roomer at the house, told the police Clarence Williams shot Sweeney for making disparaging remarks about her. Williams is a brother of Viola Williams, keeper of the rooming house.

Miss Williams corroborated Miss Westernman as to the quarrel between her brother and Sweeney and said she heard shots, but did not witness the shooting. Both women said a third man was in the kitchen when the shooting occurred.

Third Man Unidentified. Williams has been attentive to Miss Westernman, and Sweeney, who roomed at the house, was friendly with Viola Williams.

Both women denied knowing the name of the third man who was with the party in the kitchen. All were drinking beer and eating lunch.

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Usher Ferrero Von Bernhardt

Three eminent writers on the Great European War contribute to the excellence of next Sunday's Post-Dispatch.

PROF. ROLAND G. USHER, author of "Pan-Germanism," has written a new book which is destined to be equally as startling as its predecessor. Only the future can tell whether it will be as timely. It is of peculiar interest to every American, whose political destiny it concerns. A thorough review of this remarkable book, with ample quotations from it, will be printed in NEXT SUNDAY'S POST-DISPATCH.

PROF. GUGLIELMO FERRERO, in Article No. 3 of his great war series now running exclusively in this paper, deals with what defeat would mean to Germany's domestic economy and internal organization. The great Italian historian has arrived at his conclusions in the light of historic precedents, and the result is a most fascinating discussion. This will appear in St. Louis exclusively in the NEXT SUNDAY'S POST-DISPATCH.

GEN. VON BERNHARDI, whose book, "Germany and the Next War," is charged by English, French and Russian critics with exploiting the spirit of German imperialism and world domination that finally provoked the great war, has written for Americans the first words that has come from him since the war began. It is a ringing reply to his critics and detractors, and a protest that he is a much-maligned and misrepresented man. The first installment will be printed exclusively in NEXT SUNDAY'S POST-DISPATCH.

IN THE WONDERFUL PHOTOGRAPH SECTION there will appear a remarkable full-page photograph of the great American super-dreadnought New York, under full steam, bow on. There will, in addition, be the big Sunday magazine, full of live topics, and the great news sections filled with the latest events from every part of the world.

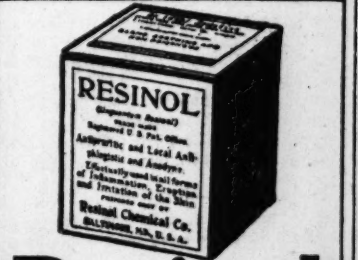
Order Your Copy Now

Omega Oil for Cold in Head and Catarrh

Put a teaspoonful of Omega Oil in a cup of boiling water, then inhale the steam which goes through the passages of the nose and throat. This simple treatment usually gives quick relief.

Speakers and Singers

And Brown's Bronchial Troches a boon for keeping the voice clear—everybody finds them beneficial for all Throat and Bronchitis troubles. If you have a cough, get a box from your druggist today and enjoy a coughless night's sleep. In 25c and 50c packages.



Resinol easily heals skin troubles

Doctors have prescribed Resinol for twenty years in the treatment of eczema and similar itching, burning, unsightly skin diseases. They use it regularly because they know that it gives instant relief and soon clears away the eruption, even in severe and stubborn cases. They know, too, that it contains nothing harmful or irritating to the most delicate skin. See if Resinol does not stop your skin trouble quickly.

Resinol Ointment, with the help of Resinol Soap, clears away pimples and blackheads, and is a most valuable household remedy for sores, burns, chafing, dandruff, piles, etc. Sold by all druggists. For trial free, write to Dept. 68, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

"I had a female trouble and ailments that annoyed me continually. I tried doctors and all kinds of medicines for several years but was not cured until I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I hope my testimonial will help other suffering women to try your wonderful medicine."

—MRS. M. R. MILLER, Box 234, Commerce, Okla.

Another Woman Who Has Found Health in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Lindsborg, Kansas.—"Some years ago I suffered with terrible pains in my side, also with backache, and I was at times awfully nervous. I took three bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and am now enjoying good health. I will be glad to recommend your medicine to any woman suffering with female trouble and you may publish this letter."

—MRS. A. L. SMITH, R. No. 3, Box 60, Lindsborg, Kansas.

If you have the slightest doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you, write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.

QUIET RESTORED IN MEXICO CITY, OFFICIALS HEAR

Secretary Bryan Says Zapata Forces Have Agreed to Admit Food Supplies.

WASHINGTON ANXIOUS

Officials Hope Order Will Be Restored—McManus Killing Viewed as Isolated Case.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Mexico City was reported quiet today and officials here expected all conditions to improve with the occupation of the Zapata forces. Secretary Bryan said:

"I think we are in pretty good shape. Carranza has promised to permit people leaving the capital to travel over the portion of the railroad he controls, while the Zapata General in command there has undertaken to admit food supplies."

The whereabouts of Gen. Obregon, commanding the Carranza forces which evacuated the city, is not known here. Some importance is attached to it by officials because of the bearing it will have on Carranza's forces and his ability to maintain himself at Vera Cruz.

No further reports were received today on the killing of John B. McManus, March 11, by Zapata troops in Mexico City. With assurances from the Zapata commander that the guilty men would be punished, officials awaited the result of the detailed inquiry and a response from the Zapata authorities to the American demand for indemnity to the American's family.

It was expected here that Gen. Salazar, Post Commander at Mexico City, would promptly carry out his intention to punish the guilty, and make reparation to the family of the victim in response to demands of the American Government. The Brazilian Minister in the Mexican City was under instructions to insist upon prompt compliance with these demands, and to make it clear to Gen. Salazar how seriously the United States regards the crime.

Detailed Report on Killing.
The occupation of the city by the Zapata forces, which was marked by enthusiasm by the people, was marred by three cases of looting. Officials said no other disorders occurred and the city was quiet when the last dispatch dated 4 p. m. yesterday was filed. It was said that the killing of McManus March 11 at first alarmed the foreigners, but when it became apparent that the attack on McManus was an isolated case and that assurances had been given for the protection of foreigners generally the tension was relieved.

Before leaving Mexico City, Obregon gave the Brazilian Minister a certificate confirming the fact that a Swede was killed by his soldiers. The certificate was given to afford the family of the latter a basis for a claim. The Carranza commander is understood to have expressed his regret over the occurrence and paid 100 pesos toward the funeral expenses of the victim. Four Spaniards also were killed during Obregon's occupation of the city.

Aldermanic Ticket Headed by Curlee and A. H. Frederick

Continued From Page One.

treachery of the Democratic City Committee, which repeatedly pledged itself to support the candidates endorsed by the Democratic Business Men's Conference, but failed to keep its pledge. The business men suspected the committee would not live up to its pledges, and were not surprised at the result.

Dr. Paul B. Fletcher, Seated.
Three Republican members of the House of Delegates and two members of the Council who were candidates for aldermanic nominations, were defeated. The losing delegates were Henry Klug of the Tenth Ward, Henry Ebrecht of the Eleventh Ward and Charles A. Groeschel of the Twenty-fourth Ward. The Councilmen defeated were Dr. Paul B. Fletcher, Thirteenth Ward, and Dr. Gustav J. Herrmann, Fourteenth Ward.

Four Republican members of the House of Delegates were aldermanic nominations: They were Edward Scholl of the Second Ward, who had no opposition; Taylor B. Wyrick of the Thirteenth Ward; Nathan H. Hall of the Twenty-first Ward; and Barney J. Schwartz of the Twenty-fifth Ward. Haller and Koegel of the Council were also nominated for Aldermen.

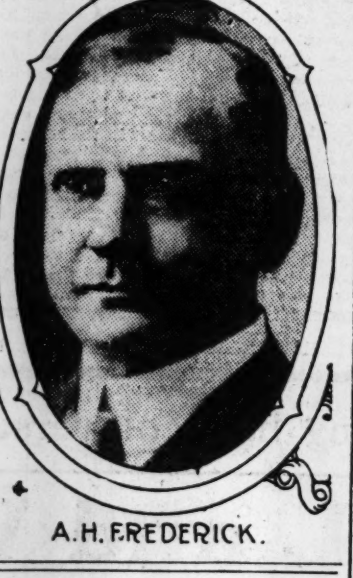
Four in A. & M. Combine Defeated.
Ford, McCarthy, Stuart, Democrats, and Scholl and Hall, Republicans, were the only members of the Alton & Mississippi free bridge combine to be nominated. Edward Deffras, Democrat, Ebrecht and Groeschel, Republican members of the A. & M. House of Delegates combine, were defeated. Dr. Paul Fletcher, who was leader of the A. & M. forces in the Council, was also defeated. Scholl, a Second Ward candidate, had no opposition for the nomination.

Former members of the House of Delegates, who were nominated on the publican ticket, were Dr. Richard A. Walker of the Seventeenth Ward, who had no opposition, and Eugene B. Gregory of the Nineteenth Ward. In the Eighteenth Ward, John H. Sommerich, former Speaker of the House of Delegates, who had no organization support, ran Alfred Bergmann, the organization candidate, a tight race. Bergmann's vote was 3,531 and Sommerich's 2,235. The returns showed some rather sur-

TWO NOMINEES FOR PRESIDENT OF NEW BOARD OF ALDERMEN



F.M. CURLEE



A.H. FREDERICK

prising results. William J. Ours, vice-president of a refrigerator manufacturing company, was brought out as a candidate of the business men in the Fourteenth Ward, but subsequently withdrew on account of a defect in his tax qualifications. But under the law his name could not be removed from the ballots. The returns show that he received 727 votes to 13,615 cast for Martin A. Meyer. A Republican vote of 2541 was cast for Alexander Galt of the Twentieth Ward, who withdrew because he was not a taxpayer.

Democratic Slate Fought.
An analysis of the returns disclosed the Democratic City Committee of the First, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Wards formed a combination to defeat the candidates put forward by the Democratic Business Men's Conference. F. J. Rohan, a former clerk of James J. Miles, Justice of the Peace, and now a saloon keeper, was given majorities in all these wards, through the efforts of the party organization.

The Fourth Ward organization delivered almost the entire vote polled to Rohan. He was credited with 1203 votes to 84 for Kersting. The Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Sixteenth Wards also piled up big majorities for Rohan. The committee made a slight slip when Rohan, Deffras, Ford, McCarthy, Stuart and Lancaster's names appeared. There was not much interest among the Democratic voters in wards in which there were no contests, despite the fact that the ticket was nominated at large. The vote was very light in the wards in which there were no contests.

Organization Has Hard Fights.
Analysis of the Republican vote demonstrates that even the strong Republican city organization, with precinct and block men in every ward, was unable to control the primary election where the independent voters had an opportunity to concentrate against the machine candidates.

Gus A. Baur, Republican City Committee member, was nominated as the candidate of the Fourteenth Ward, but there were six candidates running against him. Out of more than \$3,000 votes cast, Baur, supported in every ward by the organization, was able to poll only 2,471, while the opposition candidates received more than 20,000 votes.

Taylor B. Wyrick, the organization candidate for the Thirteenth Ward, was supported by the committee in every ward. Wyrick received 21,532 votes, while his four opponents polled more than 50,000.

John Renick, Republican City Committee member in the Fifteenth Ward until he resigned after filing for the nomination, got 21,704 votes, while his two opponents received 30,312.

Had the anti-organization vote been concentrated upon one candidate in each ward, there apparently would have been but few machine candidates nominated.

The results in several wards indicate the total Republican organization strength is about 21,000 votes, while the strength of the independent Republican voters amounted to more than 50,000. The opposition was entirely unorganized. Had it been organized in every ward and precinct, like the Republican City Committee, it is doubtful whether a single organization candidate would have been nominated.

Under the old charter, members of the House of Delegates were nominated and elected by wards, and the Councilmen were nominated and elected at large. Under the new charter there is but a single legislative body, known as the Board of Aldermen, the members of

LAMBERT MAM ARRESTED; \$6000 GEMS RECOVERED

Woman Confesses Theft When Caught in Louisville; Says She Wanted Pretty Clothes.

Following the arrest of "Miss Mary Palmer" and the recovery of the jewels, valued at about \$6000, stolen Thursday from the home of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Bond Lambert at 2 Hortense place, it became known today that the "English maid" came to St. Louis from Memphis and that in shipping her trunk here, about March 1, she gave her name as "Mrs. James."

Miss Palmer was arrested last night at Louisville, Ky., after being traced there by the St. Louis police. She admitted she stole the Lambert jewels and turned them over to detectives. They were in her suit case.

When interviewed at Louisville today by a Post-Dispatch correspondent, Miss Palmer said that while going from St. Louis to New Orleans she became acquainted with a man named James. They corresponded, she said, and after returning to St. Louis she worked for a time at the Hotel Jefferson and received letters from this man under the name "Miss Edith James." She denied she ever had been married.

The value of the jewels, as originally estimated by the Lamberts, was \$3000, but this valuation was raised several hundred dollars when Mrs. Lambert added her engagement ring to the list of missing articles.

The fact that a bright yellow express wagon removed the maid's trunk from the Lambert home Thursday afternoon led to her capture. Because of the wagon's color it was easy to identify it.

Special Officer Barton of the Newstead Avenue Station learned the wagon was sent to the Lambert home from the St. Louis Transfer Co.'s branch station at 474 1/2 Delmar boulevard and he found the driver, John Thomas, who told him the trunk had been checked to Mount Vernon, Ill. By long-distance telephone the police learned the trunk had been rechecked from Mount Vernon to Louisville, and the police at Louisville waited out of court for Miss Palmer.

Detectives boarded the train on which she was known to be at New Albany, Ind., and arrested her when she arrived in Louisville. Miss Palmer said she stole the jewels from Mrs. Lambert's room and she stole them because she wanted to have pretty clothes like some of the young women whom she had seen at social functions in the Lambert home. She said she would return to St. Louis without requisition.

SUIT ON BRANDEWEIDE CHECK IS ADJUSTED OUT OF COURT

Widow's Lawyer Says in Settling Case None of the \$50,000 Involved Was Paid to Adolph Fuld.

A stipulation dissolving the suit of Adolph Fuld of 2815 Lafayette avenue against Mrs. Eugenia Brandeweide, a widow, of 3820 De Touhy street, and her mother, Mrs. Antonio Tietzel, on a \$50,000 check, was filed in Circuit Judge Shields' court yesterday. It was signed by the principals in the case and set forth that the litigation had been adjusted out of court.

Fuld said the check bearing the names of Mrs. Brandeweide and Mrs. Tietzel was given to him by the former, but they did not have that sum in bank and the check was not honored. He alleged the check was given to him for a valuable consideration, but Mrs. Brandeweide had testified in depositions that the only consideration was that he was to show it to his relatives, hoping to remove their objection to his marrying her. She said she signed her mother's name to the check and that her mother knew nothing about the transaction.

Mrs. Brandeweide's lawyer, Alexander Young, refused to discuss the dismissal of the case further than to say no one paid any money.

SEVEN THOUSAND PERSONS WILL TALK TO YOU TOMORROW.

THROUGH THE REAL ESTATE AND WANT PAGES:
On desirable homes—houses, flats or apartments—and of business locations offering excellent opportunities.

On buying, selling, hiring and exchanging.
On employment and investment.
On chances to profit by taking advantage of the information presented in miscellaneous and professional notices.

See the Want and Real Estate Directory with the BIG SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

Out at sunrise, Sunday.

Suspension of Derby Urged.
LONDON, March 12.—Lord Curzon of Kedleston writes to the Times today urging the suspension of the Derby and the Ascot and other race meetings during the war. He says he thinks the continuance of the racing while the cities are suffering privations and torture might be misconstrued abroad.

Curlee, the Democratic nominee for president of the Board of Aldermen, is a lawyer. He made the race for Congress in the Tenth District last year. He lives at 574 Chamberlain avenue. Frederick, the Republican nominee, is in the real estate business, and served one term as president of the Board of Assessors. He lives at 615 Westminster place.

The Socialist ticket, filed by the party leaders, was nominated without opposition.

Vote by Wards for Board of Aldermen Nominees

REPUBLICAN NOMINEES.

President Board of Aldermen.

WARD.	Curlee.	Frederick.
1	728	465
2	484	271
3	474	254
4	474	254
5	474	254
6	474	254
7	474	254
8	474	254
9	474	254
10	474	254
11	474	254
12	474	254
13	474	254
14	474	254
15	474	254
16	474	254
17	474	254
18	474	254
19	474	254
20	474	254
21	474	254
22	474	254
23	474	254
24	474	254
25	474	254
26	474	254
27	474	254
28	474	254
29	474	254
30	474	254
Totals	19,907	10,806

ALDERMEN.

FIRST WARD.

WARD.	Curlee.	Frederick.
1	1,120	1,068
2	861	821
3	861	821
4	861	821
5	861	821
6	861	821
7	861	821
8	861	821
9	861	821
10	861	821
11	861	821
12	861	821
13	861	821
14	861	821
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23	861	821
24	861	821
25	861	821
26	861	821
27	861	821
28	861	821
29	861	821
30	861	821
Totals	24,905	23,958

FIFTH WARD.

WARD.	Curlee.	Frederick.
1	1,120	1,068
2	861	821
3	861	821
4	861	821
5	861	821
6	861	821
7	861	821
8	861	821
9	861	821
10	861	821
11	861	821
12	861	821
13	861	821
14	861	821
15	861	821
16	861	821
17	861	821
18	861	821
19	861	821
20	861	821
21	861	821
22	861	821
23	861	821
24	861	821
25	861	821
26	861	821
27	861	821
28	861	821
29	861	821
30	861	821
Totals	7,813	7,456

EIGHTH WARD.

WARD.	Curlee.	Frederick.
1	1,120	1,068
2	861	821
3	861	821
4	861	821
5	861	821
6	861	821
7	861	821
8	861	821
9	861	821
10	861	821
11	861	821
12	861	821
13	861	821
14	861	821
15	861	821
16	861	821
17	861	821
18	861	821
19	861	821
20	861	821
21	861	821
22	861	821
23	861	821
24	861	821
25	861	821
26	861	821
27	861	821
28	861	821
29	861	821
30	861	821
Totals	13,920	13,441

TENTH WARD.

WARD.	Curlee.	Frederick.
1	1,120	1,068
2	861	821
3	861	821
4	861	821
5	861	821
6	861	821
7	861	821
8	861	821
9	861	821
10	861	821
11	861	821
12	861	821
13	861	821
14	861	821
15	861	821
16	861	821
17	861	821
18	861	821
19	861	821
20	861	821
21	861	821
22	861	821
23	861	821
24	861	821
25	861	821
26	861	821
27	861	821
28	861	821
29	861	821
30	861	821
Totals	13,920	13,441

ELEVENTH WARD.

WARD.	Curlee.	Frederick.
1	1,120	1,068
2	861	821
3	861	821
4	861	821
5	861	821
6	861	821
7	861	821
8	861	821
9	861	821
10	861	821
11	861	821
12	861	821
13	861	821
14	861	821
15	861	821
16	861	821
17	861	821
18	861	821
19	861	821
20	861	821
21	861	821
22	861	821
23	861	821
24	861	821
25	861	821
26	861	821
27	861	821
28	861	821
29	861	821
30	861	821
Totals	13,920	13,441

THIRTEENTH WARD.

WARD.	Curlee.	Frederick.
1	1,120	1,068
2	861	821
3	861	821
4	861	821
5	861	821
6	861	821
7	861	821
8	861	821
9	861	821
10	861	821
11	861	821
12	861	821
13	861	821
14	861	821
15	861	821
16	861	821
17	861	821
18	861	821
19	861	821
20	861	821
21	861	821
22	861	821
23	861	821
24	861	821
25	861	821
26	861	821
27	861	821
28	861	821
29	861	821
30	861	821
Totals	13,920	13,441

2ND WARD.

QUIET RESTORED IN MEXICO CITY, OFFICIALS HEAR

Secretary Bryan Says Zapata Forces Have Agreed to Admit Food Supplies.

WASHINGTON ANXIOUS

Officials Hope Order Will Be Restored—McManus Killing Viewed as Isolated Case.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Mexico City was reported quiet today and officials here expected all conditions to improve with the occupation of the Zapata forces. Secretary Bryan said:

"I think we are in pretty good shape. Carranza has promised to permit people leaving the capital to travel over the portion of the railroad he controls, while the Zapata General in command there has undertaken to admit food supplies."

The whereabouts of Gen. Obregon, commanding the Carranza forces which evacuated the city, is not known here. Some importance is attached to it by officials because of the bearing it will have on Carranza's forces and his ability to maintain himself at Vera Cruz.

No further reports were received today on the killing of John B. McManus, March 11, by Zapata troops in Mexico City. With assurances from the Zapata commander that the guilty men would be punished, officials awaited the result of the detailed inquiry and a response from the Zapata authorities to the American demand for indemnity to the American's family.

It was expected here that Gen. Salazar, Post Commander at Mexico City, would promptly carry out his intention to punish the guilty, and make reparation to the family of the victim in response to demands of the American Government. The Brazilian Minister in the Mexican City was under instructions to insist upon prompt compliance with these demands, and to make it clear to Gen. Salazar how seriously the United States regards the crime.

Detailed Report on Killing.
The occupation of the city by the Zapata forces, which was marked by enthusiasm by the people, was marred by three cases of looting. Officials said no other disorders occurred and the city was quiet when the last dispatch dated 1 p. m. yesterday was filed. It was said that the killing of McManus March 11 at first alarmed the foreigners, but when it became apparent that the attack on McManus was an isolated case and that assurances had been given for the protection of foreigners generally the tension was relieved.

Before leaving Mexico City, Obregon gave the Brazilian Minister a certificate confirming the fact that a Swede was killed by his soldiers. The certificate was given to the family of the latter a basis for a claim. The Carranza commander is understood to have expressed his regret over the occurrence and paid 1000 pesos toward the funeral expenses of the victim. Four Spaniards also were killed during Obregon's occupation of the city.

Aldermanic Ticket Headed by Curlee and A. H. Frederick

Continued From Page One.

treachery of the Democratic City Committee, which had pledged itself to support the candidates endorsed by the Democratic Business Men's Conference, but failed to keep its pledge. The business men suspected the committee would not live up to its pledges, and were not surprised at the result.

Dr. Paul B. Fletcher Beats.
Three Republican members of the House of Delegates and two members of the Council who were candidates for aldermanic nominations, were defeated. The losing delegates were Henry Klug of the Tenth Ward, Henry F. Ebrecht of the Eleventh Ward and Charles A. Groeschel of the Twenty-fourth Ward. The Councilmen defeated were Dr. Paul B. Fletcher, Thirteenth Ward, and Dr. Gustav J. Herrmann, Fourteenth Ward. Four Republican members of the House of Delegates won aldermanic nominations: They were Edward Scholl of the Second Ward, who had no opposition; Taylor B. Wyrick of the Thirteenth Ward; Nathan H. Hall of the Twenty-first Ward; and Barney J. Schwartz of the Twenty-fifth Ward. Haller and Koehn of the Council were also nominated for Aldermen.

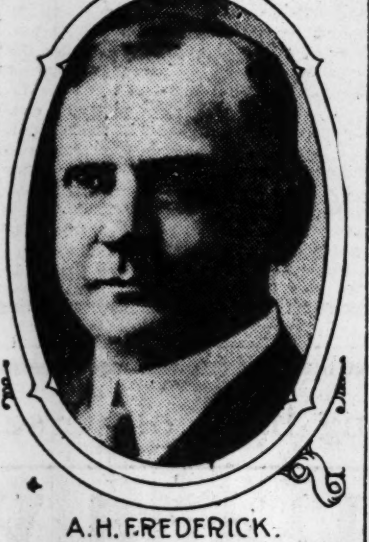
Four in A. & M. Combine Defeated.
Ford, McCarthy, Stuart, Democrats, and Scholl and Hall, Republicans, were the only members of the Alton & Mississippi free bridge combine to be nominated. Edward Deffas, Democrat, Ebrecht and Groeschel, Republican members of the A. & M. House of Delegates combine, were defeated. Dr. Paul Fletcher, who was leader of the A. & M. forces in the Council, was also defeated. Scholl, a Second Ward candidate, had no opposition for the nomination.

Former members of the House of Delegates, who were nominated on the public ticket, were Dr. Richard A. Walker of the Seventeenth Ward, who had no opposition, and Eugene B. Gregory of the Nineteenth Ward. In the Eighteenth Ward, John H. Sommerich, former Speaker of the House of Delegates, who had no organization support, ran Alfred Bergmann, the organization candidate, a tight race. Bergmann's vote was 3,531 and Sommerich's 2,238. The returns showed some rather sur-

TWO NOMINEES FOR PRESIDENT OF NEW BOARD OF ALDERMEN



F.M. CURLEE



A.H. FREDERICK.

prising results. William J. Gass, vice-president of a refrigerator manufacturing company, was brought out as a candidate of the business men in the Fourteenth Ward, but subsequently withdrew on account of a defect in his tax qualifications. But under the law his name could not be removed from the ballots. The returns show that he received 727 votes to 32,615 cast for Martin A. Meyer.

A Republican vote of 2541 was cast for Alexander Galt of the Twentieth Ward, who withdrew because he was not a taxpayer.

Democratic State Fought.
An analysis of the returns disclosed the Democratic City Committee of the First, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth and Twenty-seventh wards formed a combination to defeat the candidates put forward by the Democratic Business Men's Conference. P. J. Rohan, a former clerk of James J. Miles, Justice of the Peace, and now a saloon keeper, was given majorities in all these wards, through the efforts of the party organization.

The Fourth Ward organization delivered almost the entire vote polled to Rohan. He was credited with 1203 votes to 84 for Kersting. The Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Sixteenth wards also polled up his majorities for Rohan. The committee made a slate on which Rohan, Deffas, Ford, McCarthy, Stuart and Lancaster's names appeared.

There was not much interest among the Democratic voters in wards in which there was no contest, despite the fact that the ticket was nominated at large. The vote was very light in the wards in which there were no contests.

Organization Has Hard Fights.
Analysis of the Republican vote demonstrates that even the strong Republican city organization, with precinct and block men in every ward, was unable to control the primary election where the independent candidates had been put forward to concentrate against the machine candidates.

Gus A. Baur, Republican City Committeeman, was nominated as the candidate of the Fourteenth Ward, but there were six candidates running against him. Out of more than \$3,000 votes cast, Baur, supported in every ward by the organization, was able to poll only 22,471, while the opposition candidates received more than 20,000 votes.

Taylor B. Wyrick, the organization candidate for the Thirteenth Ward, was supported by the committeemen in every ward. Wyrick received 21,292 votes, while his four opponents polled more than 30,000.

John Renick, Republican City Committeeman in the Fifteenth Ward until he resigned after filing for reelection, was leader of the ward while his two opponents received 20,312.

Had the anti-organization vote been concentrated upon one candidate in each ward, there apparently would have been but few machine candidates nominated.

The results in several wards indicate the total Republican organization strength is about 21,000 votes, while the strength of the independent Republican voters amounted to more than 30,000. The opposition was entirely unorganized. Had it been organized in every ward and precinct, like the Republican City Committee, it is doubtful whether a single organization candidate would have been nominated.

Under the old charter, members of the House of Delegates were nominated and elected by wards, and the Councilmen were nominated and elected at large. Under the new charter there is but a single legislative body, known as the Board of Aldermen, the members of

LAMBERT MAID ARRESTED; \$6000 GEMS RECOVERED

Woman Confesses Theft When Caught in Louisville; Says She Wanted Pretty Clothes.

Following the arrest of "Miss Mary Palmer" and the recovery of the jewels, valued at about \$6000, stolen Thursday from the home of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Bond Lambert at 2 Hortense place, it became known today that the "English maid" came to St. Louis from Memphis and that in shipping her trunk here, about March 1, she gave her name as "Mrs. James."

Miss Palmer was arrested last night at Louisville, Ky., after being traced there by the St. Louis police. She admitted she stole the Lambert jewels and turned them over to detectives. They were in her suit case.

When interviewed at Louisville today by a Post-Dispatch correspondent, Miss Palmer said that while going from St. Louis to New Orleans she became acquainted with a man named James. They corresponded, she said, and after returning to St. Louis she worked for a time at the Hotel Jefferson and received letters from this man under the name "Miss Edith James." She denied she ever had been married.

The value of the jewels, as originally estimated by the Lamberts, was \$3000, but this valuation was raised several hundred dollars when Mrs. Lambert added her engagement ring to the list of missing articles.

The fact that a bright yellow express wagon removed the maid's trunk from the Lambert home Thursday afternoon led to her capture. Because of the wagon's color it was easy to identify.

Plains Driver of Wagon.
Special Officer Barton of the Newstead Avenue Station learned the wagon was sent to the Lambert home from the St. Louis Transfer Co.'s branch station at 474 Delmar boulevard and he found the driver, John Thomas, who told him the trunk had been checked to Mount Vernon, Ill. By long-distance telephone the police learned the trunk had been rechecked to Mount Vernon, Louisville, and the police at Louisville were asked to watch for Miss Palmer.

Detectives boarded the train on which she was known to be at New Albany, Ind., and arrested her when she arrived in Louisville. Miss Palmer said the sight of the jewels in Mrs. Lambert's room tempted her and she stole them because she wanted to have pretty clothes like some of the young women whom she had seen at social functions in the Lamberts' home. She said she would return to St. Louis without requisition.

SUIT ON BRANDEWEIDE CHECK IS ADJUSTED OUT OF COURT

Widow's Lawyer Says in Settling Case None of the \$50,000 Involved Was Paid to Adulterous Fuld.

A stipulation dismissing the suit of Adolph Fuld of 3815 Lafayette avenue against Mrs. Eugenia Brandeweide, widow of \$30 De Tonty street, and her mother, Mrs. Antonio Tietzel, on a \$50,000 check, was filed in Circuit Judge Shields' court yesterday. It was signed by the principals in the case and set forth that the litigation had been adjusted out of court.

Paid said the check bearing the names of Mrs. Brandeweide and Mrs. Tietzel was given to him by the former, but he did not have that sum in bank and the check was not honored. He alleged the check was given to him for a valuable consideration, but Mrs. Brandeweide had testified in depositions that the only consideration was that he was to show it to his relatives, hoping to reconcile their objection to his marrying her. She said she signed her mother's name to the check and that her mother knew nothing about the transaction.

Mrs. Brandeweide's lawyer, Alexander Young, refused to object to the dismissal of the case further than to say no one paid any money.

SEVEN THOUSAND PERSONS WILL TALK TO YOU TOMORROW.

THROUGH THE REAL ESTATE AND WANT PAGES:
On Tuesday, March 16, the city of St. Louis will be the scene of a real estate and business location offering excellent opportunities. On buying, selling, hiring and exchanging. On employment and investment. On chances to profit by taking advantage of the information presented in miscellaneous and professional notices. More than 7000!

See the Want and Real Estate Directory with the BIG SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH. Out at sunrise, Sunday!

Suspension of Derby Urged.
LONDON, March 12.—Lord Curzon of Kedleston writes to the Times today urging the suspension of the Derby and the Ascot and other race meetings during the war. He says he thinks the continuance of the racing while the army are suffering privations and torture might be misconstrued abroad.

which are nominated and elected at large. There was considerable confusion among the voters on account of the change in the legislative system and the method of nominating candidates.

Curlee, the Democratic nominee for president of the Board of Aldermen, is a lawyer. He made the race for Congress in the Tenth District last year. He lives at 524 Chamberlain avenue. Frederick, the Republican nominee, is in the real estate business, and served one term as president of the Board of Assessors. He lives at 915 Westminster place.

The Socialist ticket, filed by the party leaders, was nominated without opposition.

"New" County Remains Dry.
SPRINGFIELD Mo., March 12.—Voters of Taney County at a special election yesterday voted that the county remain dry. The "dry" won by a majority estimated at 700.

Vote by Wards for Board of Aldermen Nominees

REPUBLICAN NOMINEES.

President Board of Aldermen.

WARD.	Curlee.	Frederick.	Ward.	Curlee.	Frederick.
1	739	465	1	739	465
2	489	215	2	489	215
3	410	183	3	410	183
4	474	94	4	474	94
5	790	198	5	790	198
6	465	187	6	465	187
7	860	197	7	860	197
8	114	98	8	114	98
9	814	719	9	814	719
10	1,320	1,432	10	1,320	1,432
11	1,008	1,411	11	1,008	1,411
12	801	303	12	801	303
13	480	263	13	480	263
14	1,104	231	14	1,104	231
15	801	263	15	801	263
16	1,104	231	16	1,104	231
17	801	263	17	801	263
18	1,104	231	18	1,104	231
19	801	263	19	801	263
20	1,104	231	20	1,104	231
21	801	263	21	801	263
22	1,104	231	22	1,104	231
23	801	263	23	801	263
24	1,104	231	24	1,104	231
25	801	263	25	801	263
26	1,104	231	26	1,104	231
27	801	263	27	801	263
28	1,104	231	28	1,104	231
29	801	263	29	801	263
30	1,104	231	30	1,104	231
Totals	19,907	10,908	22,727		

ALDERMEN.

FIRST WARD.

WARD.	Curlee.	Frederick.	Ward.	Curlee.	Frederick.
1	1,120	1,038	1	1,120	1,038
2	658	989	2	658	989
3	801	1,238	3	801	1,238
4	790	1,238	4	790	1,238
5	790	1,238	5	790	1,238
6	790	1,238	6	790	1,238
7	790	1,238	7	790	1,238
8	790	1,238	8	790	1,238
9	790	1,238	9	790	1,238
10	790	1,238	10	790	1,238
11	790	1,238	11	790	1,238
12	790	1,238	12	790	1,238
13	790	1,238	13	790	1,238
14	790	1,238	14	790	1,238
15	790	1,238	15	790	1,238
16	790	1,238	16	790	1,238
17	790	1,238	17	790	1,238
18	790	1,238	18	790	1,238
19	790	1,238	19	790	1,238
20	790	1,238	20	790	1,238
21	790	1,238	21	790	1,238
22	790	1,238	22	790	1,238
23	790	1,238	23	790	1,238
24	790	1,238	24	790	1,238
25	790	1,238	25	790	1,238
26	790	1,238	26	790	1,238
27	790	1,238	27	790	1,238
28	790	1,238	28	790	1,238
29	790	1,238	29	790	1,238
30	790	1,238	30	790	1,238
Totals	24,965	27,358	6,105	56,347	7,690

FIFTH WARD.

WARD.	Curlee.	Frederick.	Ward.	Curlee.	Frederick.
1	205	1,610	1	205	1,610
2	185	1,454	2	185	1,454
3	185	1,454	3	185	1,454
4	185	1,454	4	185	1,454
5	185	1,454	5	185	1,454
6	185	1,454	6	185	1,454
7	185	1,454	7	185	1,454
8	185	1,454	8	185	1,454
9	185	1,454	9	185	1,454
10	185	1,454	10	185	1,454
11	185	1,454	11	185	1,454
12	185	1,454	12	185	1,454
13	185	1,454	13	185	1,454
14	185	1,454	14	185	1,454
15	185	1,454	15	185	1,454
16	185	1,454	16	185	1,454
17	185	1,454	17	185	1,454
18	185	1,454	18	185	1,454
19	185	1,454	19	185	1,454
20	185	1,454	20	185	1,454
21	185	1,454	21	185	1,454
22	185	1,454	22	185	1,454
23	185	1,454	23	185	1,454
24	185	1,454	24	185	1,454
25	185	1,454	25	185	1,454
26	185	1,454	26	185	1,454
27	185	1,454	27	185	1,454
28	185	1,454	28	185	1,454
29	185	1,454	29	185	1,454
30	185	1,454	30	185	1,454
Totals	7,815	45,168	19,975	32,803	

EIGHTH WARD.

	EIGHTH WARD.		NINTH WARD.	
WARD. i	Deer.	Schneider.	King.	Lehmann.
1	1,443	485	230	1,048
2	1,009	259	213	894
3	1,022	488	210	894
4	820	259	110	200
5	1,043	537	170	894
6	904	257	217	298
7	1,443	259	210	894
8	1,443	259	129	511
9	1,443	259	210	894
10	1,443	259	210	894
11	1,443	259	210	894
12	1,443	259	210	894
13	1,443	259	210	894
14	1,443	259	210	894
15	1,443	259	210	894
16	1,443	259	210	894
17	1,443	259	210	894
18	1,443	259	210	894
19	1,443	259	210	894
20	1,443	259	210	894
21	1,443	259	210	894
22	1,443	259	210	894
23	1,443	259	210	894
24	1,443	259	210	894
25	1,443	259	210	894

COUNT WITTE, RUSSIA'S FIRST PREMIER, IS DEAD

Statesman Who Was Big Figure
in Portsmouth, Peace Conference,
Summits at 66.

HE HAD MANY ENEMIES

Developed Railways and Manufactures of Country and Had Gold Standard Adopted.

By Associated Press.

LONDON, March 12.—Count Sergius Witte, Russia's first Prime Minister, died last night, says a Petrograd dispatch to Reuters Telegram Co. Count Witte, who was born June 28, 1849, at Tiflis, was one of the Russian plenipotentiaries at Portsmouth, N. H., in the negotiations for peace with Japan in 1905. He afterward was made a Count and appointed President of the New Ministry, but retired in 1906 and held no important post after that time. Count Witte was taken sick a week ago.

Supporter of Jews.
Witte throughout his career was regarded as a supporter of the Jews. On several occasions he made public utterances of his belief that the Government should cease its persecution of the Jews. The Count's second wife, whom he married shortly after he became Minister of Finance, was a Jewess. She was an exceedingly clever woman and stories have been told of her speculation upon the Bourse and the profits she made.

It was one of Witte's ambitions, after his second marriage, to obtain social recognition for his wife. This was refused him even during the height of his power as Minister of Finance. It was even said that the Emperor once informed him bluntly that he must forget that he was married. Victory, however, came at last when he was given the title of Count and appointed Premier. The Empress received Countess Witte at the palace at Peterhof, imperial recognition being the open sesame to all doors.

Count Witte's Reputation Greater Abroad Than at Home.
Count Witte was regarded as in some respects one of the most remarkable men his country had produced, but his reputation was even greater abroad than at home.

Although always a firm supporter of the monarchy, he recognized the power of the people and had Democratic tendencies. On his father's side his family was of common origin, but his mother was a descendant of the Ruriks, the old Russian dynasty, the election of the Romanoff dynasty.

After his graduation from the University of Odessa, Witte entered the railroad service in the shipping department. He mastered the question of tariff rates and his advancement was rapid.

In the meantime he had married a sister of Gen. Fiedler. He first attracted attention at the capital during the Russo-Turkish war by the administrative capacity he displayed in the movement of army supplies. He went to Petrograd in 1879 and was given increasingly responsible posts in the railroad service.

Developed Railways.
Alexander III appointed him Minister of Railways and Committees in 1903 and soon afterward Minister of Finance. It was then that he began to develop his great scheme for the creation of home manufactures and the wide extension of Russia's railroad system which eventually took the Siberian road to the Pacific.

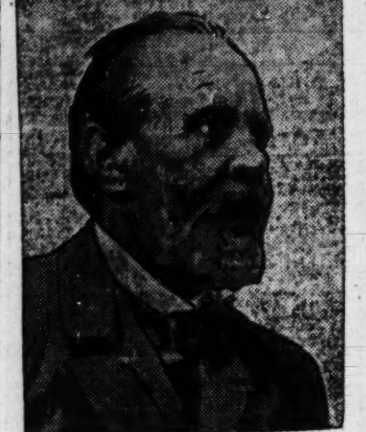
In his efforts along these lines, Witte used every power of the State. He gave subsidies and Government orders until factories and mills were running full blast. Then he had the State take over the private railroads, the State treasury guaranteeing the bonds. To do all this he borrowed immense sums in France. Under the plea of regulating the liquor traffic he had the State take over the vodka business of the empire, thus vastly increasing the Government revenue. What was regarded as his crowning achievement, however, was the establishment of the gold standard. As Minister of Finance in 1903 he reached the height of his power.

His policy in regard to Manchuria, which he desired to develop only from a commercial and not from a political viewpoint, resulted in powerful intrigues against him which resulted in his removal in 1903 as Minister of Finance, but returned to Petrograd when the Russo-Japanese war was in full swing. When Theodore Roosevelt, the President of the United States, prevailed upon the Emperor to consider terms of peace, the tide turned and virtually the entire nation united in demanding the selection of Witte as plenipotentiary. At the Portsmouth conference he succeeded in gaining terms under which Russia was not obliged to pay a cash indemnity to Japan. The Emperor rewarded him for his services by appointing him a Count.

Became First Real Premier.
It was at this time that Russian people began clamoring harder than ever for a share in the government. When the Imperial manifesto was issued, which granted some of the demands, Witte became Premier in Russia's first real Cabinet on Oct. 11, 1905. His appointment as president of the Council of Ministers was announced a week later. The next day he pledged himself to support the plan for a convocation of the National Assembly. Because of the opposition of the powerful interests opposed to democratic reforms, he experienced considerable difficulty in forming a Cabinet.

This was a difficult period in the international history of Russia. There were serious labor troubles in all parts of the empire. Serious threats on the part of the Poles to proclaim a revolution led Count Witte to advise the Emperor to declare martial law in Poland. Troops were employed to quell

NOTED STATESMAN OF RUSSIA WHO IS DEAD



COUNT SERGIUS J. WITTE.

disorders in various sections of the country. Reports were current that he had been condemned to death by the anarchists. Nov. 16 the Premier made a personal appeal to workmen to return to their duties, but his efforts had no immediate effect and the workmen's council broke off negotiations with him two days later. On Nov. 15, however, after an all-night session, the council decided to end the strike.

The number of enemies of the Premier steadily increased and the demand for his removal gained strength. Dissatisfied with his treatment at the hands of the Emperor, and feeling that it was beyond his power to restore tranquility, Count Witte tendered his resignation as Premier on Dec. 7, 1906, but it was not accepted and he was ordered to retain his office until he was relieved. Official announcement that his resignation had been accepted was made, however, May 3, 1908, and his retirement from public life became complete.

FIVE MEN CHARGED WITH ILLINOIS LYNCHING FREED

Court at Chester Orders Acquittal on Lack of Evidence Against Alleged Mob Leaders.

CHESTER, Ill., March 12.—The trial of Al Russell, Charles Dilday, Thomas Browning, Nelson Osborne and Ed Beisner here for the murder of Albert Piazza by a mob near Percy, Oct. 12 last, came to a sudden conclusion yesterday when the court instructed the jury to return a verdict of not guilty.

Large crowds attended each session of court, and a special train was operated yesterday by the W. C. & W. Railroad between Percy and Chester.

Ed Piazza and his brother shot and killed two men named Cooper and Adams in Willisville, Oct. 19 last. Piazza's brother also was killed in the fight. Albert Piazza was taken from the authorities by a mob and shot to death.

The court instructed the jury to return a verdict of not guilty, on the ground the State had not produced sufficient evidence to justify continuance of the trial.

ROBERT R. MCCORMICK OF CHICAGO WEDS IN LONDON

He Is One of the Owners of the Chicago Tribune; Bride Was Mrs. Amie Adams.

CHICAGO, March 12.—Robert R. McCormick, one of the editors, publishers and owners of the Chicago Tribune, was married in London to Mrs. Amie Adams of Chicago and Lake Forest.

The ceremony took place in the registry of St. George's Church, Hanover Square, Maj. Maitland Kirkland was best man and the bride was attended by her sister, Mrs. Arthur Small. The bride is the divorced wife of Edwin S. Adams. She obtained a decree a year ago. McCormick and Mrs. Adams sailed on the Adriatic at the time the German war zone decrees went into effect. He announced that he was on a trip to Russia to act as war correspondent. He was at the front in France last week. Mrs. Adams' trip was supposed to be a secret except to her most intimate friends. Before she married Adams she was Miss Amie de Houle Irwin.

UTILITIES BILL AMENDED ON ST. LOUIS PROTESTS

JEFFERSON CITY, March 12.—The House, moved by protests from St. Louis, yesterday amended the Public Service Commission bill to strike out the objectionable feature requiring a city to obtain from the commission a certificate of necessity before it could construct and operate any public utility in competition with an existing utility.

When the provisions of the bill became known there was a storm of protest over this feature. The Public Service Commission, which had drafted the bill, consented to striking out this feature, and also a section placing stock yards under the supervision of the commission.

As amended the bill was engrossed in the House. It is on the calendar for engrossment in the Senate and will be amended when taken up for engrossment.

Croup
"Yes, mothers, the Forest Pines are given in
Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey
For the quick relief of your child."
"It's the best I know," says one.
Antiseptic
Soothing
Healing
All Druggists
25c. per bottle
Buy to-day

AND WAS HE RIGHT?

"I'm going to marry not you," she said, "But a better fellow in your stead. You're not so bad—not bad at all. I'd like to keep you within my call, but not to take you for good and all. I'm going to live on yonder street; Do you live near me," she said; "so sweet As I'll be to you whenever we meet! And in my house there'll be a seat. Where you can sit and warm your feet. And your contentment shall be complete—Come! Isn't it a divine conceit?" She said.

Softly his breast a sigh set free. He said: "Dear heart, it may not be. Not for the perfume of the rose Would I live near to where it grows. If not for me the bud has blown, I'd rather leave the flower alone. Who by the bush sits down forlorn Is only fit to feel the thorn." He said.

From the "Poems" of Edward Sanford Martin (Scribner's).

COBB'S INDICTMENT OF WAR.

IRVIN S. COBB'S first-hand impressions of the European war, written during the fall and early winter of 1914 while he was in the western theater of the world conflict, have been published in book form under the title of "Paths of Glory" and really constitute a powerful indictment of war. At the outset Cobb had no intention of undertaking to write a book on the war. But 15 of his stories, published at intervals recently in the Saturday Evening Post, comprise this new and vital book. No attempt has been made to follow either logically or chronologically the progress of events in the campaigning operations which Cobb witnessed. The chapters are interrelated in so far as they purport to be a sequence of pictures describing some of the author's experiences and setting forth a few of his observations in Belgium, Germany, France and England during the first three months of hostilities.

Cobb wrote of war as he saw it at the time he saw it, or immediately afterward, when the memory of what he had seen was fresh and vivid in his mind. He was one of the few men who succeeded in marching with the German columns, and he probably was the only correspondent who was permitted to view a battlefield from a German war balloon. In describing this latter incident he writes: "I had a reserved seat for the biggest show on earth."

Cobb has seen the glory of war: the impressiveness of a million marching men, and the terrible efficiency of the big guns. But he has seen it with the eyes of genius, and in the solemnity of still, trenches and shattered villages, has beheld the horror of war. His vivid pictures, in themselves, are a tremendous argument for peace, and he sums it all up by saying that "the paths of glory lead but to the grave."

In one chapter, called "Guest of the Kaiser," Cobb forbids sums up the horrors of war thus:

"Of the waste and wreckage of war; of desolated homes and shattered villages; of the ruthless, relentless, punitive exactness with which the Germans punished not only those civilians they accused of firing on them but those they suspected of giving harbor or aid to the offenders; of widows and orphans; of families of innocent sufferers without a roof to shelter them or a bite to starve them; of fair lands plowed by cannon balls, and harrowed with rifle bullets, and sown with dead men's bones; of men horribly maimed and mangled by lead and steel; of long mud trenches where the killed lay thick under the fresh clouds of all this and more I saw enough to cure any man of the delusion that war is a beautiful, glorious, inspiring thing, and to make him know it for what it is—altogether hideous and utterly awful." (Doran.)

A STORY FOR BOYS.

BOYS' book, which will remind fathers somewhat of such old favorites as the works of Trowbridge, is "The Young Rival Inventors," by Gardner Hunting. It is a story of mechanical efforts, of houseboat life and of adventures, the serious alternating with the comic. (Little-Brown.)

PISTOLS AND DUELLING.

UELLING is an almost forgotten custom in the United States. There is only one man in St. Louis, so far as known, who has fought a duel, and he has two to his credit. But for those Americans who may wish to fight duels, a book on the subject of "Automatic Pistol Shooting," by Walter Winans, including a chapter on dueling, is indispensable. It describes in great detail all the essential points of dueling.

In the first place it is necessary that you must either be so gravely injured that nothing short of a duel will satisfy your honor, and challenge an opponent, or must yourself be challenged. After the seconds are chosen they go to a pistol maker's and select two absolutely new duelling pistols—old-fashioned muzzle loaders. These are loaded by the pistol maker, put into a sealed case and delivered to the duellists on the ground. The antagonists are not allowed to practice with the weapons, not even to cock them to test the trigger. Of course, it is necessary to have a doctor on the ground to patch you up in the event you are shot, or to attend to the other fellow if you are lucky enough to hit him.

When everything is in readiness, you take your pistol, which you hold loosely down at the hip, and try to look pleasant at your antagonist, 25 meters away. In addition to all this you must know enough French to understand when you are to shoot. The director calls out: "Attention—feu! Un, deux, trois." If you raise your pistol before the word "feu," or fire after the word "trois" and happen to kill your opponent, you will be subject to trial for murder. But if you shoot after the word "feu" and before the word "trois" and plunk your opponent in a vital spot, you will get off all right—if you happen to be in France, where dueling is still recognized.

There are also some valuable hints in the book on how to shoot burglars.

Dorothy Canfield Fisher and Her Two Children



Mrs. Canfield is the author of a valuable book on "Mothers and Children." Though mistress of six languages and the holder of university degrees, Mrs. Canfield, as her book shows, is above all a practical, sensible and sympathetic mother, with a wealth of interesting experience and a faculty for imparting it to the reading public. (Holt & Co.)

which information may be of more practical value in the United States than that on duelling. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

DRIFTING INTO MATRIMONY.

"YOUNG EARNEST," by Gilbert Canaan, described as "The story of a bad start in life and the romance that came of it," is one of those tales of the H. G. Wells modern variety that follow a young man's career through his relations with the other sex, showing, apparently, that sex infatuation is all-powerful, and that a man might as well admit the fact.

The "Young Earnest" in the story is Rene Fourny, of English birth but mixed descent. Born in rather sordid surroundings, he falls in love with a fine young woman of a wealthy family, in Scotland. They are apparently well matched, but the girl's parents break off the match because, in their eyes, the young man is "vulgar." He is, however, acquiring an education that shall fit him to occupy high intellectual position. While thus engaged, he comes in contact with a clever girl of German parentage, marries her, but finds that she is entirely calculating, using him as a tool to further her own ambitions. She will bear him children, if he desires it, but this, too, must be according to plan. He finds her attitude insufferable and leaves her.

His next adventure is in London, where he "takes up with" a young woman whom he meets by accident, and they live together without legal sanction. As she becomes a mother, he discovers that his earliest affinity is in the city. The two find that their love has not cooled and decide to settle down to the blues that comes of having won through experience to peace. Ann, the little mother, is dismissed with her child without compunction, and Mr. Rene Fourny is left with the reader as an example of the modern husband and father, as Gilbert Canaan conceives him. Duty and self-sacrifice, or any service to one's fellows, are evidently obsolete, despised ideals, with the kind of human beings so depicted. (Appleton's.)

A RED CROSS DUCHESS.

"SIX Weeks at the War," by Millicent, Duchess of Sutherland, tells the story of this Scottish noblewoman's service in Belgium at the head of a Red Cross "ambulance" established by herself and maintained by voluntary contributions mainly from the British public.

The little "ambulance" organized was composed of eight nurses and one doctor, and the Duchess of Sutherland's book is dedicated to the Sisters of Our Lady of Namur, whose convent sheltered these Red Cross workers, and to the workers themselves. There is much of interest in the narrative, although it does not go sufficiently into detail to be as enlightening as could be hoped, and it brings a heightened realization of the war blight that has fallen upon the Belgian people. The Duchess herself seems to be an indomitable soul, finely competent to perform the strenuous task of her choosing, and she is fair-minded enough, even while revealing her antipathy toward all things German, to

concede that she and her assistants were treated with reasonable consideration by the Kaiser's representatives after the occupation of Namur by the German invaders.

The Sutherland "ambulance" period of service in Belgium was terminated by the establishment of German military hospitals. The Duchess then returning to England to arrange for service in France. Her story throughout is told with fitting modesty and personal reserve. (McClurg.)

"LITTLE OLD BELGIUM."

UNDER the title of "Little Old Belgium," Reginald Wright Knapp has grouped in a small volume verse which reflect the spirit of the present war-time. Some, he says, were written within view of the deeds that they memorialize. Most are his own. Some are translations or adaptations of Belgian soldier-songs. Part of one he heard chanted and seemingly improvised by a maddened woman among the ruins of Louvain. Martial movements and strains of sadness alternate in the verses. (Henry Alden Co.)

"MY HEART'S RIGHT THERE."

ENGLAND'S writers are busy writing things these war-troubled times about the great war and the men who go forth to battle and the women and children who stay at home to dread each day's dawning lest it bring dreaded realization. Now it is Florence L. Barclay, author of "The Rosary" and other stories. Like most of the others, she has delivered her message in haste, because it is a feverish time and there is no leisure for lengthy discourse.

She has taken the title for her little story from "Tipperary." She calls it "My Heart's Right There." In the story it is Jim's heart, Jim who was among the first to go from the cottage home of England, when the war call came. His heart had been right there in the cottage home, with Polly and little Tiny. Afterwards, when he had been wounded and invalided home, his heart was not all there. The distemper of the conflict had entered his veins. His heart was out there across the channel in the trenches.

"It's a righteous war, my girl," he says to Polly, "and every man who fears God and honors the King should be up and out and ready to do his share; and every woman who loves her home must be willing bravely to do her part by letting her man go. And if she has to hear that he has given his life, she must stand up, brave and true—as a soldier's wife or a soldier's mother—and say: 'God save the King.'"

Off to the front again, and she must be glad to let him go. And Polly stands up and faces her big soldier bravely. Her face is very white and her lips tremble. But the high courage in her eyes matches his, and she says simply: "God save the King."

It is a call to the young men of England to think first of King and country and then of home and family, and a call to the young women of England to

send away their husbands, the fathers of their children, to fight and die for their country and their King. American readers who abhor the crime of war may prefer to think that if Soldier Jim and all the other Soldier Jims had been left in their cottage homes to care for their Pollys and little Tins it would have been better all around.

"ACROSS THE BORDER."

SULAH MARIE DIX may be congratulated upon her one-act play, "Across the Border." The play deals with war and militarism. It is not preachy. The life it pictures is the best preachment against war. Its story deals with a young lieutenant who takes "one chance in ten" to bring reinforcements to his comrades. He is fatally wounded. In the hospital, while under the influence of morphine, he dreams he has crossed the border into a strange country and there sees all his deeds as a soldier in the proper light. He hears the cries of the wounded men and the panic-stricken women and children. He sees what war really is. He comes to realize the horror of it all and wishes to return to earth to tell his comrades about it.

When he opens his eyes he still is among the wounded in the hospital. He tries to tell the soldiers who curse it all, that men ought not to kill each other. No one cares to listen. He closes his eyes forever. It is a strong play and a fine piece of imaginative writing, steeped in present-day reality. It should have been unusually effective when presented in the East under the direction of Holbrook Blinn. It is worth reading and passing on to others. (Henry Holt.)

FRENCH ARMY STORIES.

UNDER THE TRICOLOR" is the title of a collection of French army stories by Pierre Milles. The stories deal mainly with army life in some of the French colonies. They are cleverly written and there is about all of them the French touch. The first story, "Marie-faute-en-

fer," is very good. It deals with the life of one of three girls, practically kidnapped and shipped to Africa to ply an unspeakable trade demanded by the soldiers. The other two girls die, but Marie becomes the good angel of the army post. She disregards her own safety and helps nurse the sick during an epidemic. Even the priest must admit that while she did not possess one virtue highly prized by women, she had all the others in larger measure than most men or women. Among the other interesting stories is the one about the man who saw the stress and the "Lepers' Island." All the stories in the book are worth while.

The illustrations in the French style are by Helen McKie and the translation is by Berengere Drilien. (Lane.)

THE ART OF SPEECH-MAKING.

NATHANIEL C. FOWLER JR., author of a number of informative volumes, has added to the list a book on "The Art of Speech-making," which is a new and practical treatise, covering every department of vocal expression, and adapted to both professional and amateur speakers. The author has analyzed and defined every form of speech and address. (Sully & Kleinteich.)

EXPLODING FALLACIES ABOUT SHAW.

JOHN PALMER, dramatic critic of the London Saturday Review, a post formerly occupied by G. B. S., has written a little book in which he shows Bernard Shaw as a patriot and man of deep sincerity. He explodes the calumnies about Shaw, whom he knows intimately. "That Shaw is not a harlequin nor an anarchist, one can easily see from the analysis in the booklet. He is a deep student and a man who takes everything seriously. The author points out that Shaw does not take everything he does seriously, but he is usually well informed on the subjects of which he writes or speaks. Shaw does not always take the popular view of things. For this reason

THE BEST SELLERS.

FOLLOWING is a summary of the St. Louis booksellers' reports to the Post-Dispatch on the six best selling books of the past week. The leading book on the list is given six points, the second best is given five points, etc.
1. "Turn of Mind," Tarkington (Harcourt). 2. "The Iron Man," Delban (Stokely). 3. "Return of Tarsan," Burrough (McClurg). 4. "In the Valley of Fear," C. Doyle (Doran). 5. "Harbor," E. Coole (McMillan). 6. "Mr. Grev of Monte Carlo," Op-penheim (Little Brown). 7. "The Art of Speech-making," Sully & Kleinteich. 8. "The Art of Speech-making," Sully & Kleinteich. 9. "The Art of Speech-making," Sully & Kleinteich. 10. "The Art of Speech-making," Sully & Kleinteich.

many persons regard him as a sort of jester and refuse to take him seriously. But the author shows that even in his attitude on the present war, while one may differ with Shaw, one must recognize that he is a patriot. To be sure, he tells Britain what he thinks of her taking part in this war and fighting with the allies, but he does it as a sincere and earnest patriot who hates to see his country go wrong. (Century Co.)

"GOD'S COUNTRY AND THE WOMAN."

JAMES OLIVER CURWOOD, joint discoverer of the Canadian Arctic with Rex Beach, has done his best work in "God's Country and the Woman," a story of the Hudson Bay country that is replete with the atmosphere of the region and teeming with interesting situations. The story begins with the strange meeting of an American youth and a girl in the Canadian forests, 300 miles from the nearest white man. The situations in the early part of the book seem illogical and impossible, but at the end they become both probable and possible. The mystery surrounding the girl and her mother carries the reader's interest along without interruption. A description of a pitched battle between the girl's friends and a gang of woods ruffians is one of the high points in the book. (Doubleday-Day.)

NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A striking book of verse.—Boston Post.

BELL and WING

By FREDERICK FANNING AYER

What the highest authorities say
of this remarkable book of verse

Absorbing, astounding, inspiring, baffling.—London Academy
Fundamental and vigorous virility.—Yorkshire Observer, Eng.
Genuine aspiration and power.—Occult Review, England
Great originality and depth of feeling.—Boston Times
The rarest verses of the time.—World Wide Bureau
Power and originality.—Cork Examiner
A virile work.—Boston Globe
A great work.—Boston Herald
Near the stars.—The Oregonian, Portland, Ore.

Price \$2.50

THE BAKER & TAYLOR CO., 33 East 17th St., Agents, New York

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PAN-AMERICANISM
ROLAND G. USHER'S
Forecast of the inevitable conflict between the
United States and Europe's victor
\$2.00 net, postage 10 cents
THE CENTURY CO., New York

WOMAN WILL NOT ANSWER HUSBAND'S AD ABOUT SUIT

Jerseyville Packer's Wife Says She Will Tell Her Side of Divorce Case to Court.

HE EXPLAINS TROUBLES

Buys Newspaper Space to Give His Version of Causes of Domestic Strife.

Mrs. Annie Nitschke of Jerseyville is not going to be provoked by the advertisements of her husband, Paul, into starting a counter publicity campaign. She says she will make no reply to his statements in the Jerseyville papers at so much a line and will not have anything to say to the public until she speaks from the witness stand in the divorce suit that she has begun.

She is not going to begin telling her story now, she says, because it would take too long to finish it, inasmuch as she would have to detail 22 years of hardship. When she has her day in court she will tell as much as the judge wants to hear and has no doubt that for a second time she will obtain a decree.

Nitschke, who is a meat packer, and his wife were separated from 1897 to 1899 and Mrs. Nitschke obtained a divorce in September, 1898. Afterward there was a reconciliation and the couple were remarried.

His Version of Troubles. There are five children—Louise, Catherine and Paul went with their mother when she left home March 3. She says her husband ordered her to leave. The other two, Frank and Josephine, are with their father. Mrs. Nitschke and the three children are at the home of her sister, Mrs. Lucia du Hadway.

"The story in a nutshell," as told by Nitschke in advertisements in the Jerseyville papers, gives the causes of the trouble as follows:

1. The conduct of an ill-advised daughter.
2. The utter ignorance of the burden that business and family affairs put on a busy man.
3. Too much evil and jealous influence by my wife's relatives.
4. Too much exercise of her uncontrollable tongue.
5. Too much ill temper.
6. Too much jealousy.
7. Too much imagination.

"Ounce of Common Sense." The remedy that he suggests is "an ounce of common sense, an ounce of devotion to duty, and ambition." In a signed statement he says: "I will admit that my wife and her folks succeeded in breaking me up in business some few years ago, but thanks to the good Lord, I never received a cent from them and I have made good and came back stronger than ever. I made every cent I have got myself and will defend my name to the last ditch. I am a lover of good horses, a good home, good children and, in fact, of anything that is good and, above all, I love a dutiful wife."

TWO WOMEN IN STREET FIGHT; DIVORCED HUSBAND IS CAUSE

Police Stop Lively Downtown Encounter in Which Steenographer Loses Diamond Prosecution Waived.

When Mrs. Leonard Hoffman of 3814 Shenandoah avenue saw her divorced husband, A. William Hoffman, an accountant for a piano company, with Mrs. Grace Russell of 308 Salena street, a stenographer for the same company, at Eighth and Olive streets, last night, a quarrel started between the two women which ended in a fight.

Hoffman and scores of persons watched the women fight until policemen arrived and escorted the women to police headquarters. In the struggle Mrs. Russell's diamond lavaliere was broken and three diamonds were lost in the street.

Neither woman wished to prosecute the other and both were released. Mrs. Hoffman and her divorced husband leaving together. Mrs. Hoffman told the police she had made an appointment to meet him at Eleventh and Olive streets to effect a reconciliation and to make arrangements for the future of her 7-year-old son. She did not see her husband at the appointed place, but met him near Eighth street.

The Hoffmans have been divorced several months.

BULLET BREAKS BAKERY WINDOW

Shot Is Fired While Strikers Picket Place; Six Men Arrested.

A shot was fired through a plate-glass window in the work room of the Heydt Bakery Co., Seventeenth and Bidde streets, while several strikers were doing picket duty in front of the place at 11 o'clock last night.

The police arrested Henry Toettcher of 424 Natural Bridge avenue, Joseph Effinger of 230 South Newstead avenue, John Luch of 233 Virginia avenue, Ernest F. Sullivan of 404 Forest Park boulevard, Martin Schmidt of 184 Carr street and Joseph Brandt of 1721 Franklin avenue. Five are bakers and one is a driver. None would admit firing the shot.

Employee and \$120 Gone. Albert S. Flint, manager of the Manhattan Laundry, 429 Finney avenue, wanted to cash a check for \$120 for Fred Sopp of 424 Finney avenue yesterday and told an employee to take the money to Sopp's home. The employee disappeared.

Fined for Remarks Over Phone. BLOOMINGTON, Ill., March 12.—After 10 telephone operators had testified he was guilty of using objectionable language to them over the telephone, Jacob Tick, a business man of Clinton, was fined \$50.

PACKER WHO TELLS OF MARITAL TROUBLES IN AD, AND HIS WIFE



Woman Gets Robber's Cap.

Mrs. Anna Spenton of 223 Franklin avenue snatched a robber's cap as he seized her handbag containing \$2.50, in front of her home, last night. She gave the cap to the police.

JAMES EADS HOW TO SPEND FORTUNE AS HOBOS DECREE

Referendum Vote of His "Casual Workers" Will Decide Disposition of Mother's Bequest.

Hobos in all parts of the country by a referendum vote, are to decide what James Eads How, widely known as "The Millionaire Hobo," shall do with \$125,000 bequeathed to him by his mother, Mrs. Elias A. How, and with the interest on an additional \$125,000 left in trust for him under the terms of Mrs. How's will, filed for probate yesterday.

How, who is now master of his mother's big home at 515 Lindell boulevard, told a Post-Dispatch reporter today he would not think of deciding as to the disposition of his fortune without, as he expressed it, "first consulting his brothers."

By this, he said, he meant that all members of the Brotherhood Welfare Association, an organization of "casual workers," which he founded, must tell him how to spend the money.

Vote to Be Taken Tuesday Night. How said a meeting of the St. Louis group—known as the Parent Group—of the association would be held next Tuesday night at the local headquarters, 221 Elm street. At that time a referendum vote of the St. Louis "brothers" will be taken as to the disposition of How's inheritance.

At the same meeting a delegation will be chosen to attend a convention of the brotherhood to be held in Baltimore April 10.

At the Baltimore convention How will submit a plan by which groups of the brotherhood in all cities where it is organized may have a chance to decide as to how his money may best be spent to advance the interests of the organization.

How made it clear that he will spend most of the money for his "brothers" and that he will apply to his own uses only enough to support himself in the modest style to which he has been accustomed.

"My brothers in some of the groups

may deem it advisable to establish a newspaper which might be known as the Hobo News," said How. "This paper would give them valuable information as to location of centers of industrial activity and show them where to look for work at different seasons of the year. Such information would prevent them from all going to one place at the same time and thus glutting the labor market."

"Other groups may suggest the establishment of a string of hobo hotels on the order of the Hotel de Gink in New York, where the casual worker may find accommodations at low cost while looking for work."

"In general the wealth of the country is in the pockets of a few persons who have done the least to earn it. Nobody ever earned a million dollars by the sweat of his brow."

"I believe in letting some of the money get back into the hands of the people who earned it. Rockefeller is giving large sums of money, but he isn't admitting the people to his confidence and asking them to decide whether he is making a proper disposition of his wealth."

"The only way to do this is to take a referendum vote of those people who are most in need of the money. That is what I propose to do."

BODY OF MRS. ROCKEFELLER TO BE BURIED AT CLEVELAND

Plans for Funeral Await Arrival of Husband and Son on Way in Special Train.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., March 12.—Plans for the funeral of Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, who died at her home here yesterday, await the arrival of Mr. Rockefeller and his son, who are speeding north in a special train from Florida. It is believed that the funeral will be held tomorrow afternoon, and that Mrs. Rockefeller will be buried in Cleveland.

Mrs. Harold Fowler McCormick of Chicago, Mrs. Rockefeller's daughter, is now in Switzerland recovering from an illness. Mrs. E. Parmelee Prentice, the other daughter, and Miss Lucy M. Swelman, Mrs. Rockefeller's sister, are at the Rockefeller home. The arrival of Mr. Rockefeller and his son will complete the family circle. McCormick, who was to have sailed today to join his wife in Switzerland, is also at Poncaville Hills.

Millionaire Distiller Dies. PEORIA, Ill., March 12.—Frank T. Corning, millionaire distiller of Peoria, died here at 1:30 this morning. He was 82 years old.

Not just a flavor—but a wholesome nourishing addition to fowl, game, meat and fish.

Lea & Perrins

SAUCE

CHICKEN TERRAPIN

Cut 3 plump old cooked chickens into small pieces, add 2 chopped chicken livers and 3 chopped hard cooked eggs and sprinkle with salt, pepper and grated nutmeg to taste. Melt 3 tablespoons butter, stir in 2 tablespoons flour, add 1 cup chicken stock and stir 3 minutes; now add 1 tablespoon LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE, and ½ cup cream; stir 1 minute, add chicken mixture and simmer 10 minutes. Beat 2 egg yolks with ¼ cup cream, then add these and stir 1 minute. Take from fire, add 4 tablespoons sherry wine and 1 teaspoon lemon juice and serve immediately.

When you build your home

you will have many things to think of, things of which you have heretofore thought vaguely, but of which you must now think definitely and closely. You will be forced to rely upon specialists in the various building trades for advice in selection and arrangement. The mason, the carpenter, the heating contractor, etc., will all be glad to help you and you will need their help, for each is a specialist in his own line and knows things about it which the average man does not know.

Above all, you will need the help of the architect, for he is the Master Specialist of home building. Years of study and years of practice have made him a specialist not only in design and construction, but in the multitude of practical details that enter into every building. He sees them as a complete whole as no other person connected with the building can. Each of the tradesmen can advise you in the problems of his own trade, but the architect can advise you in the intricate correlation of all of these—to the end you so ardently desire, the creation of an artistic home—beautiful because practical and harmonious.

The trained architect sees the home as a whole, complete and occupied. He places the furniture in his mind's eye on the plans. He foresees the effects of decoration and furnishings, and plans for those effects. He foresees the necessities of housekeeping and provides for them. He can with the most modest priced materials obtain for his clients' needs a building most appropriate and with enduring charm. He knows not only what heating is best to use for your building construction and exposure—where the piping can and must go—what kind, size and shape of radiator for each room, hall, etc.—but where it can best be placed to exert greatest heating efficiency with the most artistic and unobtrusive effect.

The leading feature of any home is comfort

There is one feature of a building which more than any other, all architects now, unitedly and strenuously, strive to have adopted. Every architect knows that no matter how clever the plan, no matter how harmonious or in good taste are the completed structure, trim and decorations, when the days arrive of cutting winds and sudden temperature drops there will be trouble for his client and for him if the heating outfit fails to respond. The finer the furnishings, the greater will be the contrast and emphasis on any lack of heating comfort. Every one of the million outfits of IDEAL Boilers and AMERICAN Radiators now in use in both Americas, Europe, Australia and Japan is giving topmost satisfaction and the fuel savings have already repaid or are fast repaying the original cost—everyone is a paying investment, not an expense. Further, each outfit will give ideal results as long as the building endures in which it is placed!

Always consult an architect—even before you buy a lot

When you build your home, your first step—even before you buy your lot—should be to employ the trained architect, for he can help you choose the correct setting for the kind of building you want to erect, as well as assist you in putting heart into your home by selecting and placing your radiator heating outfit to do best work with the least amount of fuel and care-taking. Ask your architect—ask any architect what heating he would use if he were building his own home. His answer will be: "IDEAL Boilers and AMERICAN Radiators are the best that money can buy, yet cost no more. They are fully guaranteed." Whether your building is a store, office, school, church, flat, farm or city house, etc., ask to-day for free book: "Ideal Heating," full of big facts you ought to know. Put us under no obligation to buy.

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For School Children of St. Louis and Vicinity

Fifty Dollars (\$50) in Gold Free

In connection with the exhibit of Samuel Orkin's wonderful Working Miniature Battleship "MASSACHUSETTS" Now being shown on the Fifth Floor.

Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Company will give cash prizes amounting to Fifty Dollars (\$50) in gold, to school children who write the best compositions, giving their impressions of this miniature dreadnought.

First Prize—For the best composition.....\$10.00 in Gold
Second Prize—For next best composition.....\$ 7.50 in Gold
Third Prize—For third best composition.....\$ 5.00 in Gold
And 11 Prizes of \$2.50 each.....\$27.50 in Gold
Total.....\$50.00 in Gold

Terms of the Contest:

Any boy or girl 12 to 16 years old Only one composition accepted from each contestant.
Compositions must not exceed 300 The compositions will be held (unopened) and given to the judges after the last day of the exhibit.
on words in length, and should be written on only one side of the paper.
Contest begins today and will end Monday, March 22d.

The judges will be Mr. W. R. Vickroy, principal of Manual Training School, and Mr. Lewis Gustafson, superintendent of the David Ranken Mechanical Trades School.

PARENTS—Let your boys and girls enter this contest.

Every bright school boy or girl stands an equal chance to share in these prizes. Bring them to this store, let them see the battleship while it goes through its wonderful maneuvers at 11 a. m., 1 p. m., 3 and 4:30 p. m., then let them write their impressions in their own way, unassisted, and mail them, not later than Monday morning, March 22d, to Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co., Battleship Contest, St. Louis, Mo.

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The Post-Dispatch Reaches Persons Who Read Real Estate Ads More than 3000 "Home" Offers in the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH Big House, Home and Real Estate Directory.

"When Your Back Is Lame Remember the Name"

When you need a kidney remedy get Doan's Kidney Pills. The remedy so highly recommended by St. Louis people. When your back is lame—remember the name—Doan's. Used by thousands of others. Doan's is the best recommended kidney remedy.

Doan's at Any Drug Store, 5c Box.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

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DO YOU SUFFER FROM BACKACHE?

When the kidneys are weak and torpid they do not properly perform their functions: your back aches and you do not feel like doing much of anything. You are likely to be despondent and to borrow trouble, just as if you hadn't enough already. Don't be a victim any longer. The old reliable medicine, Hood's Sarsaparilla, gives strength and tone to the kidneys and builds up the whole system. Get it today.

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THE POST-DISPATCH PLATFORM.

I know that my retirement will make no difference in its cardinal principles, that it will always fight for progress and reform, never tolerate injustice or corruption, always fight demagogues of all parties, never belong to any party, always oppose privileged classes and public plunderers, never lack sympathy with the poor, always remain devoted to the public welfare, never be satisfied with merely printing news, always be drastically independent, never be afraid to attack wrong, whether by predatory plutocracy or predatory poverty.

JOSEPH PULITZER.

April 10, 1907.

Post-Dispatch

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Equaled Only by
THREE SUNDAY Newspapers
in the UNITED STATES

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

Neglected Roofs.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.
Looking out of a window from one of the upper floors of the Chemical Building, the dangerous condition of some of the roofs of buildings on the Olive street side attracted my attention: loose boards, glass and debris of all kinds were scattered about and some carelessly thrown near the edge by a thoughtless tenant or repair man, and, owing to the peculiar construction of some of the roofs could be easily blown off. Bottles of milk and sundries of almost unlimited description are lined up on window sills and ledges. Then, too, there are skylights with loose glass, and, as the stormy season is upon us, these conditions endanger the lives of everybody on the streets. Even fire escapes are loaded in some instances with boxes, baskets, dishes and so forth.

Would it not be a good idea for your paper to call the attention of the proper authorities to this matter? Some city department should take this up before some unsuspecting pedestrian is maimed or killed as he walks below.

The same condition seems to exist all over the business section of the city, more or less, and needs immediate attention.

GURDE M. JOHNSON.

The Segregation Petition.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.
The appeal for signatures to a petition for an election on the matter of segregation of colored people covers an insidious attack on our common citizenship. I am averse to injuring any race because it is lower in the social scale than another; but I am much more averse to injuring a whole community in the interest of a small part of the community. We are to be asked to enact special legislation bearing heavily on a portion of our population and not, save in evasive fashion, on the rest of the population. The success of such a measure would imperil our free institutions. The power to do injustice does not make the right to do it. If it were expedient to do what is by no means the case, it would be no less discreditable.

JOHN W. DAY.

City's Control of Public Utilities.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.
In your editorial of today you write of a bill now pending in the Missouri Legislature "to take from the city and confer on a State board powers of regulation and control over St. Louis' local public services." If you will examine carefully the law creating the existing Public Utilities Commission you will find that such powers already exist in the State Board. That law was the first introduced and the first passed by the last Legislature. The Progressive party was the only party which condemned the law in the last municipal campaign and, seemingly, the only organization of any kind to then discover that this State law nullified the old and the new charter for the regulation of public utilities by the city of St. Louis.

H. J. CANTWELL.

Trespassing on Lawns.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.
This is the season for the embryo city Aldermen to make their pledges to voters. It is also the time of the year when a great many of our citizens get ambitious in the way of beautifying their lawns and flower beds only to be trampled down by peddlers and postmen. It occurs to me that our candidates for Aldermen could pledge themselves to give us suitable ordinances making it a misdemeanor to trespass on lawns and flower beds. It is a part of our civic pride as well as civic duty to encourage beautifying the fronts of our homes with flower beds and lawns, but it is discouraging when one puts forth the effort to find such disregard for them as is shown everywhere.

A. S.

Ideals of the State.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.
Your editorial tribute to Prof. Kuno Francke some days ago was well deserved. It should be possible to reason with a man so open-minded and without so candid.

In a recent number of Atlantic, a well-known German-American writer, in comparing the German temper with the American temper in their respective attitude toward the state, declares the American mind apparently cannot conceive that the state may be regarded "as a spiritual, collective personality, living a life of its own, beyond and above the life of individuals." But this conception, the writer adds, "is very near and dear to the heart of the German."

We have to go far back in medievalism to find the counterpart of such an idea. It is quite certain, I think, that the writer whom I quote would not stand in cold blood for this doctrine. And yet, has not this Atlantic writer opened up in terms the very chasm, and about the only chasm, that actually yawns between American and German today? What should you imagine Prof. Francke would say to this?

BOSSES VS. PEOPLE.

In addition to the Public Utility bill, which we have condemned in behalf of the people of Missouri cities as an assault on the freedom of the cities in controlling public utilities, there are two bills pending in the State Legislature which directly affect the political power of the people.

One of these measures is the St. Louis-Kansas City election bill, which was carefully drawn to prevent frauds in city elections. It eliminates gross defects in the present election law through which frauds have been committed both in St. Louis and Kansas City. The effects of these frauds in the larger cities are not limited to these cities. They bear upon State elections and through them it is possible for corrupt bosses to control State elections.

The Senate refused to take up the consideration of the election bill, thus placing it so far down on the calendar that there is little hope of reaching it unless its action is reconsidered. The chief factors in the defeat of the effort to pass the election bill were the senatorial delegations from St. Louis and Kansas City—men who represent the interests of the bosses and their henchmen. Instead of the interests of the people. Every St. Louis Senator voted against the consideration of the bill. Mark them for future action. They are KINNEY, ELDER, ANDERSON, BROGAN, WIGET and WARREN.

The other measure, embodying an assault on the popular control of the government, is the Morton bill, which restores the convention system of nominating candidates, instead of the primary system, which the people won after a long struggle against corrupt bossism and its allied special interests. It masks an insolent and outrageous attempt to deprive the people of their power to control the government.

Every Senator who voted for this bill should be marked as an enemy of popular control of government. For this purpose the Post-Dispatch will place their names before the people.

The bill is pending in the House. It can easily be reached. If it comes up for consideration, the House should kill it by an overwhelming vote. The Post-Dispatch will watch the progress of these bills. We shall see whether the corrupt bosses and the corporation lobby are stronger than the people with the Legislature.

GRATITUDE.

Louvain, Belgium, is to rename one of its finest streets for President Wilson.

Fine! And if the Brussels city government doesn't name a boulevard for Brand Whitlock it will miss a splendid opportunity to inaugurate a new set of "hands across the sea."

PERSONAL LIBERTY.

Personal liberty is very much in evidence as an issue in Missouri just now. One who stands for "the will of the majority" as opposed to "personal liberty," thus denounces the latter to the Post-Dispatch:

The man who gets drunk and beats up his wife and children, every law-breaker from the safecracker to the unfaithful public servant, the tramps, gun-toters, loafers, murderers, ravers, beneficiaries of child labor and all criminals belong to the personal liberty class.

This is perfectly true. But the logic which would discard personal liberty because it is abused will hardly commend itself to persons who think. Because democracy itself is abused shall we throw away our form of government? Because religion cloaks some evils, because the churches enfold hypocrites and backsliders and mortgage sharks and mean men, shall these institutions be thrown overboard? As well denounce charity because it covers a multitude of sins.

Our chief rights, our personal liberties, were originally derived from the laws of nature and not from the wills of majorities. Perhaps nothing has made more mistakes than the will of the majority. They have been, usually, honest mistakes. In this country, for instance, the will of the majority enforced slavery upon human beings for several generations.

Under the law of nature, as Thomas Jefferson pointed out, all men are born free, every one comes into the world with a right to his own person, which includes the liberty of moving and using it at his own will. "This is what is called personal liberty, and is given him by the Author of nature, because necessary for his own sustenance."

In a government based on the will of all, the liberty of every individual citizen becomes vital to all—the liberty of one is the measure of the liberty of all. A restriction of the liberty of one is the bondage of all. There are natural rights and individual privileges which no free man should consent to surrender to any government and which government cannot afford to override. The spirit of a people is bound up with their liberties and the measure of individual manhood is the measure of the strength of a government.

The guarantee of personal liberty is the prime object for which democracy, as a form of government, was designed. Destroy personal liberty and you destroy democracy itself.

ONE AMERICAN SCHOOL TEACHER.

That a woman who commanded the wealth of the late Mrs. John D. Rockefeller should have been almost unknown to the American people after living 75 years among them is perhaps her best eulogy. With resources greater than those of most ruling families in Europe, she made no ostentatious display of the things in which women are supposed to delight. Nobody ever heard very much about Mrs. Rockefeller's diamonds or Mrs. Rockefeller's imported gowns. Judging from such infrequent glimpses as the public caught of her, she lived a life of simplicity and good taste.

Whatever opinion of Mr. Rockefeller may be entertained by the American people, they recognize in his wife a representative of the best feminine ideals of the republic. Her interests and ambitions were bounded by her household, her

children, her church work. Sincere tributes of admiration are not to be withheld from the wife of the richest private citizen in the world, who all her life adhered to the standards she set for herself when a teacher in the Cleveland public schools.

That a woman's highest privilege was to be a good wife and mother was one of her own sayings at a time when the pretentious self-vaunting of the obtrusive newly-rich surpassed all limits previously known in wealthy America.

PRIMARY RESULTS.

Four members of the A. & M. combine mentioned by the Post-Dispatch for defeat were voted down in the primary elections.

The success of the remaining five is easily accounted for. Scholl, Republican, in the Second Ward had no opposition. Three Democrats: Ford, McCarthy and Stuart, were nominated through the treachery of Democratic committeemen and indifference of voters on account of lack of contests in many wards. Factional politics nominated Hall.

The defeat of four is a good beginning. Voters can deal with the others in the April election. They should weed out every man who in office has obstructed progress and betrayed the people.

Out of the nominees a fairly good Board of Aldermen can be elected if citizens cast their ballots on merit and not on partisanship. A non-partisan result would be a resounding victory for good government in St. Louis.

THE ALTERNATIVES.

Texas State Senators, debating a bill requiring that all children between 8 and 14 years of age be sent to school a part of each year, have made it quite clear that the choice of some scores of thousands of Texas children (to be determined by the State), is between compulsory education and compulsory ignorance.

SHOOTING HUSBANDS AND WIVES.

It's high time to protest against the wholesale and useless slaughter of husbands and wives by each other. Unless something is done to stop the wave of domestic shooting pretty soon there won't be any husbands and wives left.

If husbands and wives have no regard for one another, and no concern for society or the State, of which the home is the corner stone, then at least they should have some consideration for readers and especially for readers of the morning papers. It is disconcerting when seated amicably facing one's wife or husband across the breakfast table to pick up the paper searching for foreign war news only to be hit in the eye with an item of domestic war—or a half dozen items. Tidings of what is doing in the trenches are tame beside headlines and tales like these, which we have casually culled from one day's output:

MAN IS KILLED AS HE AND WIFE FIGHT FOR PISTOL

Slays Estranged Wife and Self.

PHYSICIAN INDICTED ON CHARGE OF KILLING WIFE

Screams for Help.

Mrs. Galo screamed for help. Neighbors heard and one woman looked through the window and saw Galo standing over his wife, brandishing the knife.

BARTENDER SHOT TO DEATH IN ROW WITH A WOMAN Prisoner Who Says She Is Wife Denies She Fired Shots.

WOUNDED MAN REFUSES TO TELL HOW HE WAS SHOT

The foregoing are felonious, immoral and in bad taste, to say nothing of bad policy. Surely it doesn't pay to get rid of or punish a husband or wife and be hung for it or imprisoned for life. If it is desirable to kill mates there are several legitimate ways of doing it, such as boring them to death or killing them by kindness. Even divorce, at its worst, is preferable to statutory murder, or manslaughter, which are not only mussy, a nuisance to the neighborhood, a bother to coroner, police and prosecuting officials, an imposition on jurors, a burden to taxpayers, a wrong to policyholders and a bore to the reading public, but possess the fundamental objection of being unjust to the deceased in most cases. To have mismarried is not an offense meriting capital punishment. Even if it were, there would be no justice in the worse of the pair taking the law into his or her own hands.

UNTO THE LEAST OF THESE.

From the Kansas City Star.
State Senator Hawkins of Missouri's special commission on prison labor said a fine and true thing when he said this:
"So far as I am concerned the private contract system must go. Under no condition or circumstances will I vote to continue the present system. The bleeding hearts of the wives and helpless children of convicts deserve some consideration at our hands."

The innocent and dependent wife and children have a vested interest in the labor of a husband and father who has committed a crime. It is the humane duty of the State to protect that vested right of the children and wife. The least of all "the least" are the little children whose natural protectors have committed a punishable wrong. It is enough of a handicap to them that their parent should be taken from them and should bear a stigma. It is too much that all the earning power of such fathers that had gone theretofore to the support of the children should be taken from the children.

So the fine stand taken by Senator Hawkins is commended in legal equity and in natural equity. And that fine purpose is at least partly realized in the final Senate bill now being shaped. Its provision for a fund out of the convicts' earnings from which the men's children and wives shall be partially supported is the best feature of a plan that appears to be generally good.



JUST A MINUTE

Written for the POST-DISPATCH by Clark McAdams

PANATELA.

There, Luella,
Now you have it—
All our troubles
In a pack!
What a moment
For Zapata
To assault us
In the back!
Just as if
It wouldn't make us
Five and forty
Times as hot,
Now we are not
Certain whether
Wheat is contraband
Or not!

Thus is Uncle
Sam rewarded
For his peaceful
State of mind:
While he argues
With the Eitel,
Someone whacks him
From behind!
While he counsels
With his lawyers,
Ascertain
Where he's at,
Friend Emilio Zapata
Shoots a Gringo
In his flat!

That's the sort
Of thing, Luella,
Makes a people mad—
Makes them think
That on occasion
War is not
So very bad.
Man is not
A mollycoddle,
Even though
He is for peace,
And there are
At times occasions
Overtaxing the police.

PROSE POEM.

Under the spreading chestnut tree a stubborn auto stands, and Smith, an angry man is he, with trouble on his hands. He curses softly to himself and crawls beneath the car, and wonders why it didn't bust, before he got so far. The carburetor seems to be the cause of all his woe; he tightens half a dozen bolts, but still it doesn't go. And then he tries the steering gears, but finds no trouble there, till, wet with honest sweat and tears, he quits in sheer despair. He squats beside the road to give his brain a chance to cool, and ponders on his training in the correspondence school, and then he starts the job once more until by chance it's seen, the cause of all the trouble is he's out of gasoline.—Warrenton (Mo.) Banner.

A man-eating shark with the skull of a man in its stomach has been taken on the Florida Coast. In the fitness of things let us hope it is the head of the bonehead who originated the theory that man-eating sharks never eat men.

If the sailing ship Frye was half as beautiful as it seemed in the picture we printed last night, it is hard to understand how anyone could have had the heart to sink her.

DUCKSHOOTING DE LUXE.

A FEDERAL officer engaged in the enforcement of the migratory bird law recently told St. Louis sportsmen something about duckshooting in the East.

"I was on the Susquehanna Flats on the morning the duckshooting season opened," he said. "It was like a battlefield. I don't know how many millions of ducks were out there on the firing line, all in some sort of luxurious equipment. There were boats of all sorts, and without end. They ranged all the way from the sumptuous yachts of the rich down to the one-lunger, or the little motorboat with a single cylinder engine."

"The engagement opened at dawn. It would have startled Europe. It was hard to believe that all the firing one heard was directed at ducks, but such was the fact. There were thousands and tens of thousands of ducks. They went flashing over the flats in great flocks, and the roar of the guns followed them over the field. It was an experience for one who had never seen duckshooting on that score participated in by an army of men on one common shooting ground. How many ducks were killed that morning, it would be hard to say. Unfortunately, there was no limit in Maryland, as there is in Missouri and other States where the sportsmen see to that sort of thing. I saw boats with hundreds of ducks on their decks, while others, either through ill luck or bad shooting, had very few."

"I had another experience—this in Massachusetts. A member of one of the rich clubs showed me how they handled their live duck and goose decoys. The decoy pens were on a sidewalk some two or three hundred yards away. Pressing a button, the hunter opened one of the pens electrically, and lo! a bunch of geese rose out of the pen and sailed down to the club house. They all did that, he said—ducks and geese. It beat all."

STUDY IN CONTRAST.

TURNING from our own mad scramble for office under the new charter, let us contemplate for a moment the peace and contentment of Rusk, Texas, as we see it reflected in the Rusk Sun:

The city election is only a month off, and we are wondering why some of our aspiring young gentlemen are not out after the political leaves and fishes incident to the city government. There are not less than two fat aldermanic jobs to be filled. Yet we find no announcements for any of the city offices. The two aldermen whose terms expire in April have served the city, so far as we are advised, faithfully and well, so why not accord them an unanimous re-election? It seems, anyway, that nobody else wants to be alderman.

Gentle reader, first gaze on the multitude running in the primary here, and then think of the two unopposed gentlemen of Rusk, where "nobody else wants to be alderman!"

"Do you think it being neutral to tip off the British that the Eitel Friedrich is lying in at Newport News for repairs?"

"Well, it wouldn't be neutral not to tell it, either."

It would be interesting to know if Jayne Peyton, who has just taken her fourth husband, none dead, considers marriage a failure.

The bill against capital punishment in the New Hampshire Legislature got its head cut off yesterday.

ANSWERS TO QUERIES

HEALTH HINTS.

SUB.—The cause of your nervousness should be determined by a physician.
It A. B.—For weak lungs, New Mexico, Arizona and parts of California and Texas are all highly recommended.
READER.—Symptoms of eye strain are pain in the eyes, watering of the eyes, and a tendency to avoid light. The eyes are partly closed; there are twitches of the lids; sick headaches and dizziness. Eye strain may cause chorea and other nervous diseases. It brings on neuritis and headaches that medicine fails to cure. Nearly every condition recited here, if brought about by defective vision or an abnormal state of the ocular muscles, can be relieved by glasses. The fitting of glasses is, at times, a very difficult task, and should be entrusted only to a painstaking person who thoroughly understands the defects and diseases of the eye.

HOUSEHOLD HELPS.

C. M. T.—Potatoes au gratin for 6 persons by Chef Dietz: Cut 6 medium-size raw potatoes into small dice; boil in salt water, not too done; drain off water; cover potatoes with cream, season with salt and pepper, add a lump of butter and boil until cream thickens. Butter layer a earthenware gratin dish; put in potatoes; cover with fresh cream; season with salt and pepper; sprinkle with butter, and bake nice and brown. Worcester-shire sauce: Wine vinegar, 1/2 gal.; walnuts catsup, 1 gal.; mustard, 1/2 gal.; Canton soy, 1/2 gal.; nutmeg, 1/2 lb.; salt, 10 oz.; powdered capicum, 2 oz.; plum sauce, 1/2 oz.; coriander, 1/2 oz.; chives, 1/2 oz.; cloves, 1/2 oz.; mace, 1/2 oz.; cinnamon, 1/2 oz.; aniseed, 1/2 oz.; dissolve in 1 pint brandy above proof. Boil 2 lbs. hogs' liver 12 hours in diesel water, add water continuously so as to keep up the quantity of 1 gal.; mix the boiled liver thoroughly with the water, strain through a coarse sieve and add this to the above mixture.

LAW POINTS.

CLAY.—Anyone who is carried for fare is a passenger.

X.—Jointly deeded real estate goes to the survivor only.

A DIVORCEE.—See the court that granted the alimony.

CONSTANT.—Power to declare war rests solely with Congress.

R. F. B.—Rhode Island allows Jewish niece to marry Jewish uncle.

J. J. C.—Every negotiable note is payable on the date it starts, without grace.

A. B. C.—If borrower can give no other security his wife may "go on his note."

MRS. Q. R. W.—For divorce in Missouri, 1 year's residence; 1 year's absence.

L. B.—If nearsightedness is corrected by glasses, mail carrier applicant would be acceptable.

S. D. L.—Try Complaint Board, Municipal Courts Building, in case of dishonest Justice.

EDNA.—We find no California law compelling a man to support his mother. ("Poor mother!")

WHAT TO DO.—Phone police, headquarters in regard to man and his sister who are annoying you.

READER.—Employed by the month and discharged without cause, employer may collect full month's wages.

ANXIOUS RUSK.—If real estate is decided to husband and wife, it goes to the survivor; no will necessary.

J. M.—Under Mann law, if state law, your salesman companion could be punished, you not having been divorced.

P. K. H.—Nebraska divorce residence, 1 year; two years for cases arising out of State, Missouri residence, 1 year.

READER.—Get full information, free, as to insecticide labeling, at Third and Olive, pure food and drug office. Phone License Collector, city hall phone, as to city license.

SINBAD HJOS.—No license required for practice and teaching of hypnotism. Take care not to cure anybody by it, as you might be arrested for "practicing medicine."

SMALL, HARD, GREEN CHEESE.

X.—Shunned milk from which Casu cheese is made is not allowed to become sour enough to coagulate on heating, as it would make a hard curd. Milk when it has reached right acidity is heated to boiling temperature while being stirred. Cold buttermilk is then added, as is also some whey having a high percentage of acidity. Material coagulating on surface of curd is skimmed off. Curd is then stirred until sufficient acid whey is added to precipitate curd. When too little whey is used curd is too soft, and when too much is used it is too hard. Curd is dipped with a skimmer and spread out on a cloth and then put in boxes and allowed to drain and ferment. Box is kept at a temperature of about 60 degrees F., and pressure is applied by weighting with stones. Ripening is allowed to continue 2 to 6 weeks. If temperature of room is too high or there is not sufficient pressure, too rapid and strong fermentation results. This curd is used for making the finished product, but the cheese is seldom found where the curd is made. The curd is ground in a mill and every 100 pounds of cheese contains 5 pounds of salt and 25 pounds dried Melittus cerulea, an aromatic clover grown in Canton of Shweitz. The ground material is worked up into a dough and is forced into molds lined with linen cloth. Mold is then emptied and refilled. Cheese is jumped promiscuously into a large cask holding about 20 pounds.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. H. G.—See this office.

MORAN.—Phone florists.

T. B.—Phone planing mills.

LOIS.—Gas cut-offs in committee.

W. J. C.—Clark, Bowling Green.

O. O. U.—S. standing army, 5,500.

ALMOSE.—St. Louis millionaires, 100.

W. H. M.—Pau, one arm; Joffre, two.

RED.—Titanic, Queenstown to New York.

IGNOTS.—Weight of boy of 16 whose height is 5 feet 2, 124.

R. C. T.—For Cartoonist Goldberg, ask New York Mail or Puck.

C. G. G.—Write film manufacturer. Try public library.

ROGER.—Rubber shirts are to reduce flesh, also keep body warm.

MABEL.—Posting for modems or pictures, 50 cents to \$1 an hour.

L. G. W.—You might get dried blood fertilizer by evaporation in pan over fire.

OUT OF CITY.—You might see Mexican consuls here and try writing U. S. Consulate, Mexico City.

E. A. G.—Dumdund bullet is under the ban of the Peace Conference.

LOIS.—See Answers March 10.

W. J. C.—Clark, Bowling Green.

O. O. U.—S. standing army, 5,500.

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Between Two Loves

Just when he is about to decide on the wrong girl, the man overhears the heart's confession of the right girl, and then prays Heaven to give him constancy.

By H. M. Egbert.

"I'm glad you are going to marry Norma, Harry," said Norma's father to her fiancé. "She is the best and sweetest girl in the world, and I have always hoped that she would marry a good man. I think you are the best suited to Norma of any man I know."

And Harry MacIntyre had gone away from the dreaded interview feeling as if he were treading on air. He counted the days that lay between him and the goal of his desires. Norma, with her sweetness, her radiant goodness, her simplicity of heart was always in his thoughts. And Norma was not "temperamental."

Like many, perhaps most literary men, Harry was "temperamental." A rising writer, already earning a comfortable income, Harry had created heresies innumerable, blondes and brunettes, plump heroines, stately and demure, had wished that he could turn some of these ideals into flesh and blood. But, alas! the ideal heroine is a figment of the brain, an airy nothing.

And Norma was not Harry's ideal. She was simply a sweet girl, admirably suited to him. Harry felt a refreshment of the spirit when, turning away from his latest creation, he encountered the blue eyes of Norma, sane, healthy and always bringing back to him his proper appreciation of life.

There was only one flaw in their happiness. May Arbuckle, Norma's best friend, was "temperamental." And she did not like Harry.

Harry was conscious of this unspoken hostility. He knew that if ever the dreadful day dawned when misunderstanding arose between him and his fiancée, he would have to reckon with the implacable hostility of Miss Arbuckle. He sensed that through all the frigid courtesy of their meetings.

Harry Meets Miriam.

HARRY had gone into the country for a brief vacation. He did not want to leave Norma, but circumstances made it necessary. Norma was going to Baltimore, to spend a week with an aunt there, and Harry, growing tired in the hot city, decided to run up to the mountains for a brief rest.

And there he met Miriam Bendish. And the moment he saw her he realized that his latest heroine had come into incarnation. She stood before him, bronze-haired, demure and plump by turns; he knew every turn and twist of her complex soul.

Even in the first interchange of glances he knew that Miriam understood.

He watched her through the dinner like a man in a dream. They were introduced that evening. They danced together, talked together on the porch. Their conversation, perfectly proper and platonic, was unmistakably one of understanding.

All that night Harry lay awake, thinking of Miriam and again of Norma. He remembered how he had come into Norma's life, six months before. He recalled how the serenity of her nature had appealed to him. There had been a sweetheart of Norma—a young man named Willis. They had been comrades since childhood, and, though nothing had been said of love, most people had believed that Willis would marry Norma. After Harry had made his appearance Willis had left the town. Harry had suspected that Miss Arbuckle resented his having supplanted Willis, and that had been the cause of the hostility.

Harry became conscious, with amazement and distress, that he was wishing Willis had stayed. He found himself questioning his fitness to marry Norma. "Would their nature blend, or would there be light and darkness? He knew his weakness, his constant searching for that ideal whom Norma did not represent and never could represent.

Poor Norma Is Blotted Out.

THEN the bronze hair and glorious eyes of Miriam blotted out poor Norma's picture from his mind.

He stayed three days at the hotel instead of a week, and Miriam occupied all his thoughts. They walked together, danced and drove together. Yet, with a mighty effort of will, Harry, conscious as he was of Miriam's power over him, refrained from any love-making. Only, at the moment of parting, he asked permission to call on her in the city. And he saw an answering light leap into Miriam's eyes.

Aunt Sally's Advice to Beauty-Seekers.

W. C. D. says: "My face is freckled the year round; nothing I try seems to help much. Is there anything that will really take off these horrid spots?" Have you tried the treatment recommended by Minnie L. T. I've known this to remove very obstinate freckles.

Ellen B. asks: "What should I do for deep lines under my eyes and across my forehead?" Such lines, and all wrinkles, are best obliterated by bathing affected portions in a good astringent and tonic lotion, which strengthens and draws in the relaxed tissue. Here's a reliable formula: 1 oz. powdered exfoliant, 1/2 pt. witch hazel, mix and use daily until entirely relieved.

Minnie L. T. The undue redness, as well as the pimples, may easily be removed by using ordinary macerated wax. Apply nightly like cold cream and erase remaining with warm water. Soon you'll have a beautifully white, clear, soft and velvety complexion. Macerated wax is sold by all druggists, is better than cold cream for any purpose, and is a good skin surface for most conditions. Woman's Realm—A.D.V.

Harry's eyes as she gave him her address. "Good-by, Mr. MacIntyre."

That was all, but there was a world of meaning in the flutter of the little hand in his.

No, that was not quite all, for, at the very end, as he leaned from the auto:

"Au revoir, Mr. MacIntyre."

Then Harry was gone to spend three miserable days at another hotel, a little place miles distant, where his days and nights were haunted by visions of Miriam.

And at the end he came to the conclusion that he must offer Norma her freedom.

And yet the thought of her grief maddened him with remorse. He did not know what to do.

In this undecided frame of mind he approached the house where she lived. He had gone there in the evening; it was dark except for a single light that shone in the parlor. As he approached the door he was arrested by hearing the sound of voices. Norma and May Arbuckle were talking.

"You say you never loved Willis, and yet you think of him," said May.

"Norma, dear, consider your heart's promptings before it is too late."

"I have considered them, May," answered Norma. "And they tell me that I have not erred in my choice."

"But at least Willis was more of your ideal than Harry," suggested May.

"In a way—yes, May. Willis was my oldest friend, you see. We shared all our tastes in common. And Harry is comparatively a stranger. We do not know each other yet."

"Norma," said May Arbuckle, "do you know the fate of a woman who marries a man like that? At best, even if their marriage is to be a happy one, she must be the slave of his moods."

"I have thought of that," said Norma, miserably.

Norma Gives Her Reason.

HARRY started. Had Norma thought of that? Why, that had been in his own mind from the beginning, but he had never credited Norma with having the ability to analyze these obscure fashionings of psychic thought. He did not know Norma had seen what he had seen.

"You are running a grave danger, Norma," continued May Arbuckle. "One man you know—the other you do not know. And Willis loves you still. He told me that he could never love you without you. It is not too late, dear."

"Yes, it is too late," Norma answered. "Harry loves me, and a woman is as much bound by honor as any man. I am engaged to Harry, I am his affianced wife, and nothing can come between us."

"But suppose Harry does not love you?"

"Then he must tell me so."

"And you would tell him so gladly, then?"

Norma searched into its depths. Confess that you would be glad to let Harry go and to have Willis back?

"No."

"Why not?"

"Because, May, when a woman gives her love, in my opinion, at least, she gives it for eternity. What do differences of mood matter so long as beneath them there is the spirit, with its resolutions of fidelity, and its real love?"

Harry listened in awe. He had not meant to play the eavesdropper. But this was a new Norma whom he had not known or suspected, and suddenly occurred to him that Norma's nature would be unshakable, and that in unexpected ways, if only he was faithful to her.

"That's not a real reason," said May Arbuckle scornfully.

"Well, then, I'll give you another," answered Norma, rising. "Because I love him, more than a thousand Willis-like all put together. Because I intend to love him, with all my heart, so long as I live. There, May!"

Harry Prays for Constancy.

THERE was a new sound in Norma's voice that Harry had never heard there before. And, remembering his position, he crept quietly away and down the street.

Suddenly the memory of Miriam became very faint and dim. He realized that this new love of his was nothing but an image, drawn from the depths of an unstable heart and projected upon the mirror of his mind. Why, Miriam was nothing to him, and never could be anything. Once more he had enveloped himself in phantasies when the one woman of his heart was waiting for him, with a love that would never change.

He felt very humble and small. And, in the train that night, he repeated this prayer over and over.

"God, give me constancy and faith, that I may be true to Norma in all my thoughts as long as I live."

And when, returning the next day, he held her in his arms, he knew that his prayer would be answered. (Copyright by W. G. Chapman.)

Economic Expert of the University of Pennsylvania Scores Attitude of Modern Civilization Toward Marriage.

By Marguerite Mooers Marshall.

The early marriage is doomed. I see no hope for it. Every force, impulse and tendency of modern civilization is against it. Instead of helping young people to marry, society puts in their way all the obstacles it can devise. Our whole attitude toward marriage and parenthood is anti-social, anti-moral—in fact, there is no word strong enough fitly to characterize it.

THAT is how Dr. Scott Nearing of the University of Pennsylvania and one of the leading authorities on social and economic questions in the United States, replies to what is charged by Prof. Roswell H. Johnson of the University of Pittsburgh—that the health and intellectual standing of America are being menaced by late marriages.

"Encouraging late marriage in the false hope of getting more intelligent offspring will hasten a danger toward which this country is already drifting at an alarming rate," said Prof. Johnson. Then he offered up the usual scapegoat: "The failure of college women to marry and have children is killing off some of our best racial stock," he solemnly averred.

If anyone in America is competent to analyze the problem of our procrustean marriages that person is Dr. Nearing. Before he was 30 he had

to his credit half a dozen volumes, each of them a valuable contribution to the serious social thought of the day.

"There are at least four causes for the decrease in early marriages," he says. "First, we have the unwillingness of the thoughtful, educated woman to marry unless she can find a man. He is a scarce article. Then, there is the modern young man's reluctance to marry a woman who is merely a parasite, a sponge who will not co-operate actively with him in the marriage relationship. Thirdly, there is the abominable economic situation, in which the ruling wage is that needed by the single worker rather than by the married one. And, fourthly, there is the feeling shared by the inconsiderable proportion of young men and women that marriage is a trap, a prison, from which escape is impossible or possible only after a severe struggle."

"Marriage with the college woman is not so much a question of chance as of choice," he declares. "She is not obliged to put up with the first suitor that comes along, and she won't do it. She makes as the determining test: 'Is the man I want for the father of my children?' And she's quite right to set it up."

"If a girl of twenty-two can find a man of twenty-five who has physical health, ability and compatibility, such an early marriage is ideal. But she had better wait for this man till she is thirty or thirty-five; she had better wait for him forever, rather than make an early marriage with a

rotter. She had better drown herself than do that."

"It is most hopeful for the future of the race that our educated women are setting up such standards, because it means that men must eventually meet them," adds Nearing. "But it is one reason for the late marriage, or even for no marriage at all."

"On the other hand, the young man of today shrinks from the burden of the parasite wife. The wife no longer contributes to the family income by creating values. With the increased standard of elaborate dressing, she is often a drain on the family."

"The woman of today is in the third stage. First she was the slave, the beast of burden, a creature that might be beaten to enforce obedience to her lord and master. Second came a stage of co-operative labor, with the cook stove and the loom. Woman was then of economic value. Now she is too often an economic liability, a parasite. The whole concept of the woman of the middle and upper classes is to sponge upon the men."

"A young man can no longer soothe himself with the comfortable axiom that 'two can live as cheaply as one.' When he marries he is likely to find that it not merely costs twice as much for

two as for one, but ten times as much."

"Every woman not engaged with the care of small children," thinks Dr. Nearing, "should give herself to some other productive work, for if the women of today continue to be the economic burdens to men that they are now, they will ruin this country just as Rome was ruined by its dissolute women."

However, women are responsible for only a fraction of the economic obstacles to the early marriage.

In one of his first books, "Wages in the United States," Dr. Nearing proved that half the adult males in the United States are earning less than \$500 a year; that three-quarters of them are earning less than \$300 annually; that nine-tenths are receiving less than \$800 a year. It has been estimated that a man and his wife and three children cannot maintain a normal standard of life on less than \$800 a year. Elementary arithmetic would seem to show why there are fewer early marriages, why there are fewer marriages at any age, why there are smaller families.

"It is the unmarried worker who fixes the wage, not the married one," says Dr. Nearing. "Our economic attitude toward marriage is anti-social, anti-family, and it is the proper duty of all of us to call it. It is the exceptional young man who can afford to get married before he is thirty unless his father says to him, 'Go ahead and I'll support you.'"

"There is a theoretical solution in the suggestion that the State should pay to its men of twenty-five and its women of twenty-two, 'Get married now, so that your children, my future citizens, may be born before you are too old, may I'll support you for five years.' But I realize that is not practical politics, and personally I see no hope for the return to the early marriage."

"Ellen Key is right when she says that the continuance of marriage, as well as its beginning, should be based on love."

"However, Cupid needs a guide in making a marriage. He has proved himself a thorough bungler. Eugenics is the proper assistant for Cupid, and will aid him by bringing together persons truly congenial, hence capable of an enduring love. Too many men have married a natty Easter bonnet or a cleverly failed suit."

"Too many women have fallen prey to football shoulders or a pair of glorious mustaches. It is no safer to 'follow nature unservedly' in picking out a mate than in bringing up a baby."

"There should be a taboo on marrying a man or woman unfit to be a parent just as there is now a taboo on marrying a person of a different color. There should be a taboo on having a child you can't afford to bring up, to whom you can't give a high school education. In thousands of American families every child, after the first, is an economic crime. Race suicide may simply be an awakened sense of responsibility. Both men and women should have intelligent training for parenthood, and husbands, as well as wives, should have home duties."

Sample Each Free by Mail. With 32-p. Skin Book on request. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. T. Boston." Sold throughout the world.

1363 Fulton St., Chicago, Ill.—"I noticed peculiar spots breaking out all over my body which itched terribly. They were red and later white and scaly. The eruption burned and itched so that I could not sleep at all at night. My clothing aggravated the trouble and made me itch more."

"I took a treatment but got no relief. I read the Cuticura advertisement in the paper and wrote for a free sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I used them as per directions and had my first night's rest in two months. Then I bought one box of Cuticura Ointment and had only used half of it with the Cuticura Soap when I was healed. I have no disfiguring scars left."

(Signed) Frederick Seal, August 8, 1914. Keep your skin clear, scalp clean and free from dandruff, and hair fine and glossy. Cuticura Soap, with an occasional use of Cuticura Ointment will do it.

Sample Each Free by Mail. With 32-p. Skin Book on request. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. T. Boston." Sold throughout the world.

Russian railways represent a mileage of 46,000, just twice that of the railways in the United Kingdom.

Why Early Marriage Is Doomed.

1. Unwillingness of the thoughtful, educated woman to marry unless she can find an A1 man.

2. Modern young man's reluctance to marry a woman who is merely a parasite.

3. Economic situation in which the ruling wage is that needed by the single worker rather than by the married one.

4. Prevalent belief that marriage is a trap from which escape is difficult.



ANOTHER REASON—SOME SUSPECT MARRIAGE IS A TRAP.

Interesting Persons

What does it take to be one, and being one, does it always pay?

Is the number of interesting persons increasing?

As to what an interesting person is, that doubtless depends upon the period of time and the point of view. Lord Macaulay was the most brilliant conversationalist of his age. How long would he be tolerated in New York society?

Broadly speaking, an interesting person is one who never talks about himself, never tells you anything disagreeable about yourself, has learned how to listen and when to stop talking on any subject. If, in addition to this, he has an original mind and a considerable stock of information, and can speak one language, he is likely to be interesting.

Are such persons on the increase? We believe not. Why should they be when it doesn't pay?

Most people are obliged to succeed at something. This means assurance, and a persistence to carry one's own business into effect regardless of the feelings of anybody else.

The art of being interesting can only be cultivated after one's success has been assured. Oftentimes this comes too late in life. Also, being interesting often springs from a natural talent. It is something one cannot help. It stands in one's way—may, indeed, prevent one from getting on.

Some of the most interesting men have been commercial failures—gentle, unselfish, unobtrusive creatures with a fine inward sense of humor and a delightful sensitiveness of spirit too good for this world—Life.

"I guess you all will soon see that I am the one after all," said the ink. "I can make myself seen without the aid of the paper or the pen. I am sure I could get on without either of you."

"You mean that we could do great things," said the bottle. "You will always need me, my dear, you know, to hold you; but we can get on without the paper or the pen."

"I mean nothing of the sort," said the ink. "You add nothing to my greatness, and I wish you would not speak to me again."

"We will see about that," said the bottle, snapping with anger, and out ran the ink all over the desk and spoiled the writing paper.

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THE QUEER Quarrel on the Writing Desk

By Mrs. F. A. Walker.

THE night when the house was very still the ink and the bottle began to talk. "The blotter," said the ink, "thinks it is very wise, when really all it knows it gets from me."

"That is true," said the bottle. "What would it do if we did not first put on paper the things he absorbs?"

"You, my dear bottle," said the ink, "what do you have to do with the things I put on paper? All you have to do is to hold me; you do not have any knowledge of the great thoughts that I put down. You are taking great liberties with my friendship for you."

"Your friendship for me?" laughed the bottle. "Rather I should say my friendship for you. Where would you be if I did not hold you? Why, you would run all over the desk and become nothing but a big spot."

"What are you two quarreling about?" asked the pen. "Neither of you could do a thing without me. I put down the wise things on the paper. The ink, of course, helps, but the bottle has nothing to do with it and if it held me I could put down my thoughts just as well with that. I am the one who is master here and the one to be looked upon as being great."

"Is that so?" said the blotter. "Who holds you so you can put your great thoughts on paper. I should like to know? Little use you would be if I were not here to guide you, and I should think all of you could easily see that I am the one of greatest importance on this desk."

W HAT is all this talk about?" asked the writing paper. "Who holds away here if not I? Little use all of you would be if I were not here. Who shows up your thoughts and carries them out into the world, I should like to know? Why, I am older than any of you and of much more importance. It is I who am to be looked upon as greatest among you."

"You are a conceited old thing," replied the pen. "And if I could get at you I would scratch you so no one would be able to read anything you had put on your white surface. The very idea of saying you are more important than I am!"

"Then we are, you mean, my dear?" said the blotter.

"No, I do not," said the pen. "I mean that I am the greatest here."

"Prove it, then," said the blotter, dropping the pen and rolling off the desk onto the main floor.

The pen lay on its back, beside the paper, who now saw that the pen was unable to be of use, as it was also, and began to see that its surface would be blank without the help of the pen.

"I guess you all will soon see that I am the one after all," said the ink. "I can make myself seen without the aid of the paper or the pen. I am sure I could get on without either of you."

"You mean that we could do great things," said the bottle. "You will always need me, my dear, you know, to hold you; but we can get on without the paper or the pen."

"I mean nothing of the sort," said the ink. "You add nothing to my greatness, and I wish you would not speak to me again."

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THE North Sea, covering an area of 221,000 square miles, has its greatest depth of 300 feet near the Skagerrak.

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Removes Tan, Freckles, Pimples, Eruptions, etc. It is the best of all skin preparations. It is so harmless to the skin that it can be used by the most sensitive of complexions. Dr. T. F. G. says: "I have used this cream for many years and it has been the cause of the beauty of many of my patients. I recommend it to all who desire to have their skin clear and beautiful."

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Herrmann States Letter on Way
Will Straighten Out All the
Complications.

BOTH TEAMS BUSY TODAY

Brown Team Performs at Hous-
ton and Galveston—Cardi-
nals Meet Indians.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., March 12.—Huggins has received a score of offers from clubs in Texas and Arkansas towns seeking exhibition games with the Cardinals after the squad breaks camp next Friday night. Four towns only will be visited. One team will stop at Dallas and Fort Worth for games March 20, 21, 22 and 23, while the other is playing in Paris and Denison. All other offers have been refused. The atmosphere is cleared temporarily concerning the New York and Cincinnati trades. Everything, as far as the Peritt deal, will be settled probably Sunday, when President Hempstead of the Giants is expected here with McGraw.

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The line-up:
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Jones says that Deal will be a good hitter when he leaves the training camp. Deal was injured last season, and that helped to cut his average.

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Baseball Shows
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The Boogey Man

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BOTH TEAMS BUSY TODAY

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Willard Reaches New Orleans En Route to Havana

Says Question of Referee Will Be Deferred Until He Arrives at Battle Ground.

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The question of the referee was broached to Jones and Willard, but they decided to defer the matter until they had been met. Jones was asked if there were objections to Harry Sharpe of St. Louis.

"Only that I don't know anything about him," Willard said. "I am sure of the general public, outside of his own locality. Sharpe may be a good man, but we must have some official in international reputation."

Willard, it was anticipated, would interpose objections to Sharpe, it being known that he favors William Roop of Philadelphia, who was instrumental in bringing the fight to St. Louis.

Roop recently severed his connection with the club and will run unopposed.

Johnston is known to favor Sharpe, and the champion's say will be louder and longer than that of Willard.

ST. LOUIS BOWLERS TO ROLL AT PEORIA TODAY

The Martin Fehlbauers and Ludlow-Saylors departed last night for Peoria, Ill., where tonight they will strive for high marks in the American Bowling Congress tournament. Although not considered among the star quintets of the city, the Fehlbauers and Ludlow-Saylors are expected to make good showings in the Peoria tourney.

They left the city, probably will depart for the Illinois city tonight.

TIGERS BARELY DEFEAT JAYHAWKS IN DUAL MEET

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 12.—As a result of its victory in the mile race, the final event of the program, the Kansas City Jayhawks defeated the Tigers in a dual meet here last night. The Jayhawks won the mile race, 1:10.4, while the Tigers won the 100-yard dash, 1:10.4.

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SCHOOL BOARD
FURNISHING STOCK
LAND PURCHASE
STOCK MARKET
ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH
RECORD OF MARKETS AND FINANCE

Members Say They Didn't Know
Tract Bought for \$34,000 Re-
cently Was Sold for \$22,500.

PLANS USUALLY SECRET
J. M. Sheppard Who Made Deal
Has Office Space With
Member of Board.

Herman Mauch, president of the Board of Education, told a Post-Dispatch reporter today that he will take steps to have an investigation made of the circumstances under which the board paid \$34,000 a few days ago for a 13-acre tract at King's highway and San Francisco avenue, which John M. Sheppard, a real estate operator, had purchased three weeks ago for \$22,500, only \$100 of which was paid by him prior to the vote of the board to buy the higher price. The site is intended for a new high school.

Mauch did not know anything about the circumstances, he said, until they were brought to his attention by the Post-Dispatch, and he thought other members of the board were equally in the dark. "Had the board members known the circumstances," he said, "I am sure that the purchase would not have been made. I did not know who owned the property or that it had been offered to others. I will ask that a special committee be appointed at the next meeting to investigate."

Favors Open Purchases.
Mauch said he would favor the practice of making such purchases public before the money is paid, so that persons in a position to advise the board could have an opportunity to do so. At present negotiations are conducted in secret and announcement is made only after the property has been purchased.

Not only Mauch but other members of the board favor an investigation that will disclose where the leak occurred which enabled Sheppard to carry the deal through.

Sheppard is a real estate operator with headquarters at 1001 Chestnut street, the office of A. H. Kuhn & Son Realty and Investment Co. August H. Kuhn, head of the realty company, is a member of the school board. Kuhn told a reporter he did not know Sheppard was interested in the 13-acre tract until after the board had voted to appropriate \$34,000 for its purchase.

Sheppard had bid \$100 earnest money on the tract Jan. 25, while a committee on site of the school board was considering it as a location for the proposed new high school. The site committee reported favorably on the location and it was accepted by the board, with several members dissenting, Feb. 8. Sheppard made another deposit of \$400 on the property in February, and on Feb. 23, paid the balance of \$29,600 to the Real National Bank at Quincy, Ill.

Sheppard told a reporter he borrowed \$300, which he needed to make up the purchase fund, and gave a deed of trust for that amount to Ida Koopman, in which August J. Kuhn was named as trustee. August J. Kuhn was son of August H. Kuhn, school board member, is a member of the firm of Kuhn & Son. Miss Koopman is an employee of the Kuhn realty firm.

Advanced Loan as Favor.
August J. Kuhn said he had arranged the \$300 loan through the Lafayette Bank and Charles Deppert, purely as an accommodation to Sheppard. He said he named himself as trustee, but did not receive any money for his part in the transaction.

The 13-acre tract was listed in a real estate catalogue issued this year by McNeil & Harris Real Estate Co. at \$50,000, with a notation after the price, "with an offer." School board officials said they did not learn that McNeil & Harris were agents of the property until Sheppard bought it when shown the firm's catalogue by a reporter of the Post-Dispatch.

Harold W. Wittmann, member of the board, said he would support Mauch's suggestion of an investigation. Wittmann said the board members knew nothing of the details at the time, and he would support the purchase on the recommendation of the site committee, consisting of Chairman Ben Blewett, Superintendent of Instruction; Charles P. Mason, secretary and treasurer, and R. M. Milligan, Commissioner of Buildings. The board authorized Mason to pay \$39,000 for the 13 acres, but Mason succeeded in buying it for \$24,000.

Next Meeting on April 13.
Richard Murphy, member of the board, said the policy of the board and its officials is to observe the utmost secrecy about plans for a new school until after the site has been purchased, in order that owners and agents may not take advantage of the board and increase prices of realty. Murphy said it should have been impossible for Sheppard to have learned that the board wanted a site in that vicinity.

D. J. P. Harper, a board member, said he would favor an investigation. The next monthly meeting of the board will be on the second Tuesday in April, and unless three members of the board should petition for a special meeting, President Mauch said the investigation cannot be started before then.

Sheppard declined to tell a Post-Dispatch reporter what he paid to the Quincy Bank for the 13 acres, but a Post-Dispatch correspondent at Quincy examined the papers in the bank's records and found that \$24,000 of war revenue stamps had been affixed, showing the price paid was \$22,500. The property had been peddled in real estate circles at this figure for about two years, several realty men said.

New York Stock Quotations

Reported daily for the Post-Dispatch by G. H. Walker & Co., 307 N. Fourth street, NEW YORK, March 13.

Alaska Gold	1,200	31 1/4	31 3/4	31 1/4	31 1/4
Anal. Copper	2,400	50 1/2	51 1/4	50 1/2	50 1/2
Am. Sugar	800	27 1/4	27 3/4	27 1/4	27 1/4
Am. Can. com.	300	27	27 1/2	27	27
Am. Oil	100	45	45 1/4	45	45
Am. Cotton Oil	100	23 1/4	23 3/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
Am. Ice	100	120	120 1/4	120	120
Am. Am. com.	100	63 1/2	63 3/4	63 1/2	63 1/2
Am. Steel	100	63 1/2	63 3/4	63 1/2	63 1/2
Am. Lumber	100	28	28 1/4	28	28
Am. Copper	100	28	28 1/4	28	28
Am. Atch.	100	98 1/2	98 3/4	98 1/2	98 1/2
Am. Bath. Steel com.	100	64 1/2	64 3/4	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am. Can. L. com.	200	33 1/2	33 3/4	33 1/2	33 1/2
Am. C.M. & St. P. com.	100	86 1/2	86 3/4	86 1/2	86 1/2
Am. C. & O. com.	100	126 1/2	126 3/4	126 1/2	126 1/2
Am. Chino. Copper	100	35 1/2	35 3/4	35 1/2	35 1/2
Am. Gas	100	11 1/2	11 3/4	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Erie	1,000	22 1/2	22 3/4	22 1/2	22 1/2
Am. Erie	1,000	22 1/2	22 3/4	22 1/2	22 1/2
Gen. Motor com.	1,000	95 1/2	95 3/4	95 1/2	95 1/2
Gen. Motor	1,000	95 1/2	95 3/4	95 1/2	95 1/2
Gen. N. Y. com.	100	112 1/2	112 3/4	112 1/2	112 1/2
Gen. N. Y.	100	112 1/2	112 3/4	112 1/2	112 1/2
Inter. Mt. com.	1,000	50 1/2	50 3/4	50 1/2	50 1/2
Inter. Mt.	1,000	50 1/2	50 3/4	50 1/2	50 1/2
Harvester	100	134 1/2	134 3/4	134 1/2	134 1/2
Harvester	100	134 1/2	134 3/4	134 1/2	134 1/2
Max. Peiro.	100	65 1/2	65 3/4	65 1/2	65 1/2
Max. Peiro.	100	65 1/2	65 3/4	65 1/2	65 1/2
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The Jarr Family

Written for the Post-Dispatch
By Roy L. McCordell.

Mr. Jarr and His Whole Family
May or May Not Go to
Prison.

MASTER IZZY SLAVINSKY, as "rumor, painted full of tongue," as Shakespeare might have said, came running up the street from the scene of the false fire alarm at Lani-gan's lumber yards some seven or eight blocks distant.

"Hi! Hi!" he called as he ran. "Mister Jarr's been pinched! An' Mister Rangle's been pinched! An' Willie Jarr and little Emma Jarr is pinched! Mol-dah! Flah! Mol-dah! Flah! The cops has pinched everybody but me!"

All the Tonsys in the fruit, ice, coal, barbing and bootblack business rushed into Gus' cafe on the corner and rushed out again. Mr. Bepler, the butcher, rushed into Gus'. So did Muller, the grocer; Schmidt, the delicatessen dealer; Rafferty, the builder, and all the other business men of the neighborhood. In times of great stress and local excitement, every man rushed to Gus' place and all the ladies of the neighborhood gathered in groups on the sidewalk or called from the windows of their respective abodes.

But Mrs. Jarr had no need of Master Slavinsky's incoherent though partially correct information. She had seen Mr. Jarr and Mr. Rangle and her two children being rushed past in the police patrol. In all her excitement, grief and fear Mrs. Jarr was unconsciously aware of a great thankfulness that neither Mrs. Clara Mudridge-Smith or Mrs. Stryver or other of her friends of assured social position had seen the humiliating spectacle of three-fourths of the Jarr family being thus ignominiously transported. As for Mr. Rangle in the patrol wagon, he was, to Mrs. Jarr's agitated mind, the right man in the right place.

But another lady of Mrs. Jarr's personal acquaintance had beheld the spectacle of Mr. Jarr, Mr. Rangle and the Jarr children sorrow-riding in the police patrol. This lady was none other than that Militant Suffragette and Officer of the Society for Suppressing Human Vices, Miss Vera Grimm.

As Mrs. Jarr came hurrying down the stairs, after hastily powdering her nose, and even more hastily attiring herself for the street, she met full up with Miss Grimm.

There was no time for explanations, and none were needed.

"Whatever it is, my dear," said Miss Vera Grimm, "I will go to court with you and stand by you in your hour of trial. Of course, it may be my duty to add testimony that may send your husband to prison, and in that case your children will be taken from you by the Society for Interfering With Children, if, after full investigation by the Association of Organized Busy-bodies, it should be found that your environment is not conducive to their moral welfare. But we will see what we will see."

Poor Mrs. Jarr was too agitated to give any heed to the unpleasantly phrased Job's comforting of Miss Grimm. Miss Grimm hailed a passing taxicab and they were soon at the police court.

"There are my children, my poor dear children!" whimpered Mrs. Jarr, as she caught sight of Master Willie and little Emma Jarr in the custody of Miss Husk, the Visiting Inspector of the Society for Interfering With Children.

"S-s-s-sh!" cautioned Miss Vera Grimm. "If they think you are a weeping mother they will not let you near your children. But I am known to the court in my official capacity, and they will think I have brought you to court to be committed to a reformatory, so you can pass inside the barrier with me."

Mrs. Jarr at another time would have been indignant, but now all she desired was to be near her children. So she followed Miss Grimm past the barrier guarded by a court policeman, and up to the desk of Magistrate Slammer. But at this point she darted to her children and folded them to her arms.

"Throw that woman out! We can't have any scenes here!" cried Magistrate Slammer, pounding his gavel.

"We WILL have scenes here," shouted Mr. Jarr. "Do you know who I am? I am head of the Society for Inquiring Into the Conduct of City Officials. This gentleman with me—here Mr. Rangle assumed a severe expression—'is John W. Rangle, the great political reformer. He is chairman for the Committee on Permanent Probing to Investigate Everybody.' He is also vice-president and secretary of the Association for Codding Criminals," and he is also founder of the Foundation to Feed and Fondle the Constantly Unemployed!"

"I beg your pardon, gentlemen, I thought you were just ordinary citizens," replied the humbled and abashed Magistrate. "Shall I prefer charges against the policemen and firemen?"

"No," said Mr. Jarr. "But throw out all these highly paid troublemaking representatives of snooping and investigating and so-called reform and upstart associations. Our societies are backed by more malefactors of great wealth in one day than there are in a year!"

Habit's a Habit.

EVER since you've been in town," said the city relation, "you've been going to a soda fountain two or three times a day and ordering lemonade."

"Yes," replied Farmer Corstonsel. "A habit's a habit."

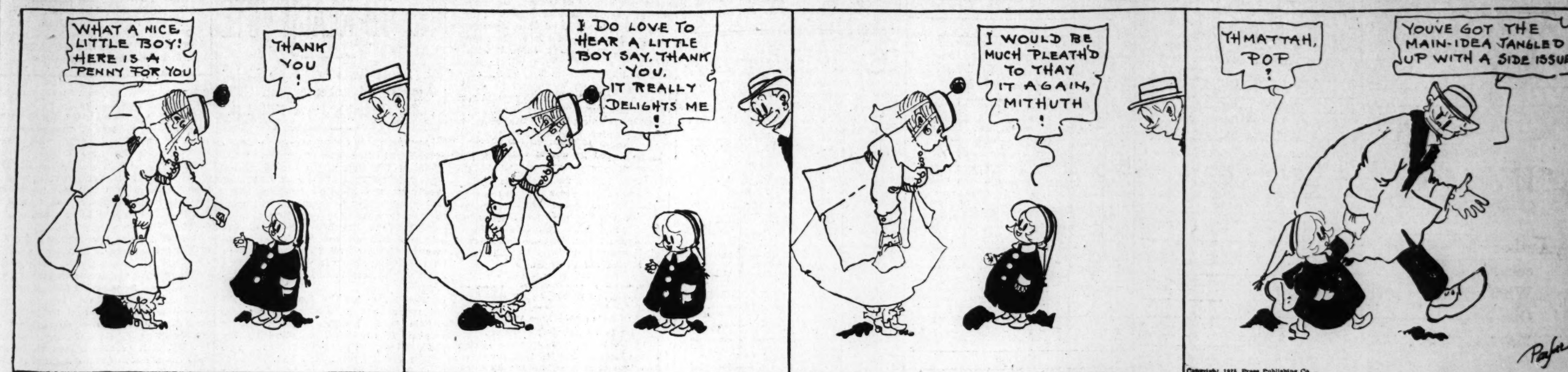
"But you don't drink the lemonade."

"I don't want it. I'm willing to pay the nickel so as to get a straw to suck."

S'MATTER POP?

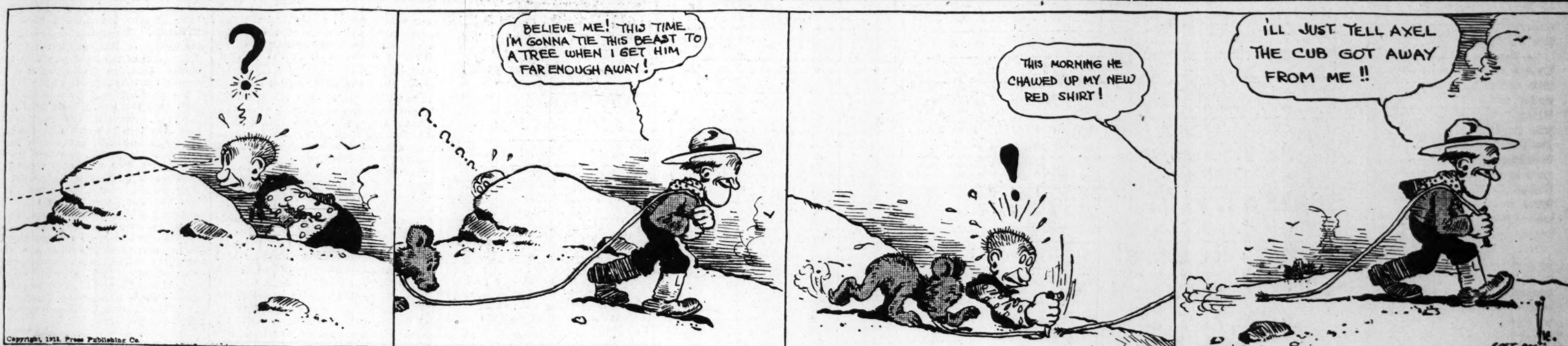
At the Rate of a Penny a "Thank You!"

Drawn for the Post-Dispatch
By C. M. PAYNE.



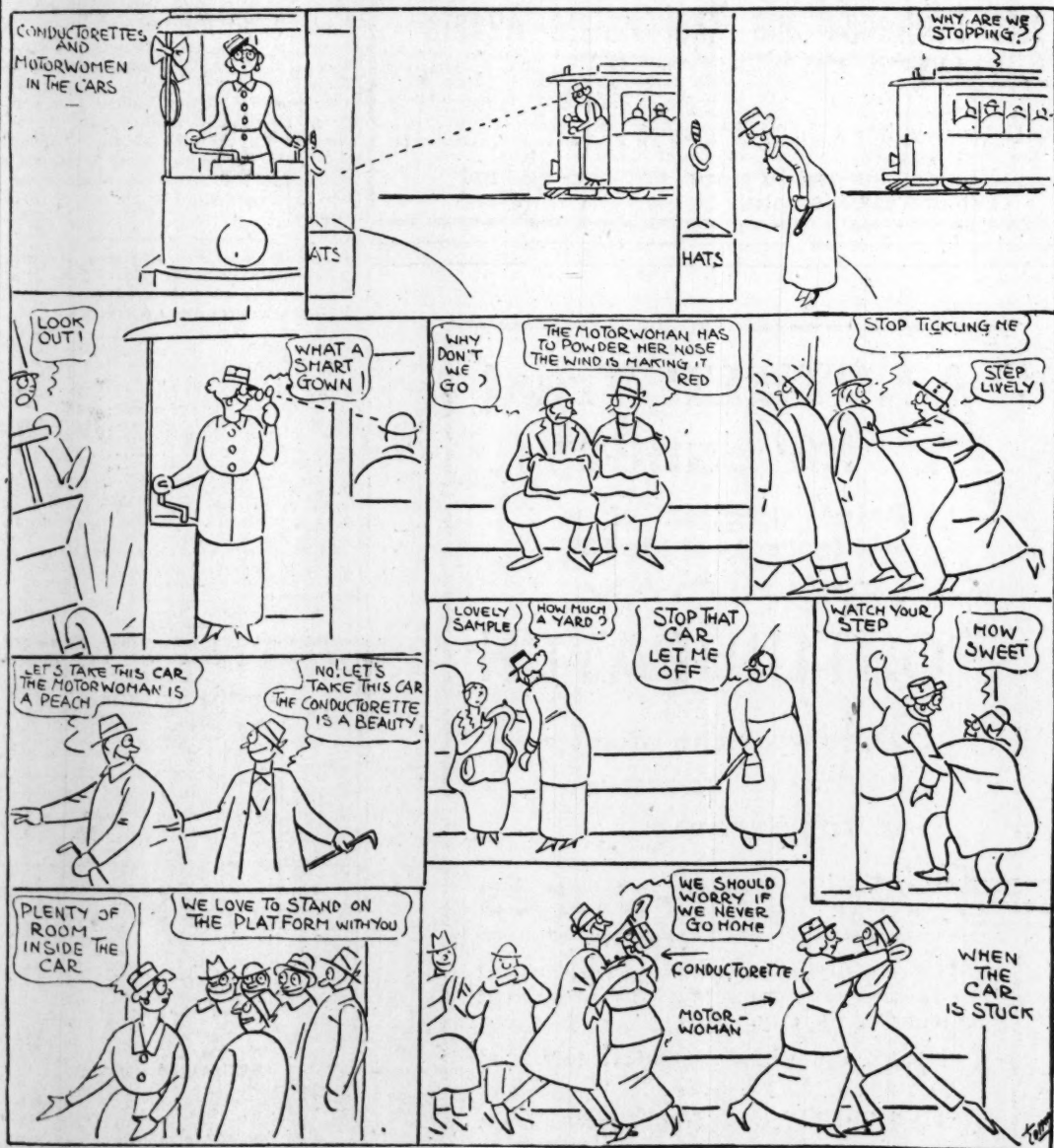
It Won't Be Necessary for Flooey to Tell Axel Anything at All!

Drawn for the Post-Dispatch
By VIC.



If Women Ran Our Street Cars

Drawn for the Post-Dispatch
By MAURICE KETTEN



Learning to Cook.

NOW, girls about to marry
Assume a serious mood
And soon begin some lessons in
Preparing angel food.

SOME points on fudge and taffy
Are helpful to a wife.
These things suffice in a trice
They're fazed for married life.

A New Version.

THE boy stood on the burning deck,
whence all but him had fled. The
smudge-pot filled the air with smoke,
the red-fire glowed real red. The thun-
der roared, the lightnings flashed, and
still he would not go. "For if I did I'd
spoil," quoth he, "the moving-picture
show." The camera clicked, the film
rolled on, the boy was burning money.
The picture made him a reputation, and
bought his bread and honey.

HITS FROM SHARP WITS

The chances are that if you are having a particularly good time you won't make much money.

Overwork is usually the product of neglect in the past and impatience for the future.—Albany Journal.

Some men constantly strive to do something; others are satisfied to do somebody.—Florida Times-Union.

Up to the time a man is 50 he knows two or three stories. After he is 60 he knows only one.—Topeka Capital.

Miladi says eating a square meal at a round table never seems like squaring a circle.—Memphis Commercial Appeal.

When the world seems all wrong to you, the trouble with you may be only that you need more sleep or fresh air.—Albany Journal.

Some persons are under the delusion

In Danger.

I WONDER why Jones whistles so much?

"Probably to keep up his courage. A man who whistles as badly as he does is in constant danger of death."

Buy the Mitchell 5-Runner
35 H.P. Touring Car, Electric Lights, Tire Pump,
Wash Bottle, Fully Equipped.



A College Paper Joke

FUNNY guy, Jones.

"How's that?"

"Didn't meet the prettiest girl in the world during vacation."

"Um."

"Didn't go to a dance every night in the week?"

"So?"

"Didn't have a table in the cafe of the biggest hotel in the Middle West on New Year's eve?"

"Um, um."

"Didn't go to the opening night performance of the latest musical comedy?"

"Yes?"

"Didn't have so many party bids that he had to turn half of them down?"

"Sasso?"

"Didn't fall in love with his dad's new stenographer, didn't go to a single burlesque show, didn't put on a party with his high school frat brothers, didn't get a promise for a 200 per job next summer."

"Funny guy?"

"Yep, funny guy!"—Michigan Gargoyle.

His Reason.

THE reason I stick around the house, instead of going downtown, when my niece is entertaining the sewing circle," explained the old codger, "is not because I want to hear what the women say, but because I know they would say something I'd want to hear if I wasn't there."

Business Jokes.

THE clerk who thinks the house can't do without him.

The salesman who has his trade personally anchored.

The buyer who cannot be fooled.

The stenographer who knows best what the old man ought to say.

The credit man who can always trust his intuition.

The head of the firm who sticks to the way he always did it.

The customer who doesn't know what he wants.

The house that won't advertise because its goods are "different."—Printer's Ink.

He Took It.

I'LL not take 'no' for an answer, Miss Bunker—Priscilla," he declared bravely, as he persistently pressed his suit.

"Then, sir," replied the cold and cultured Boston girl, rising proudly to the occasion, "will you, in lieu of that much hackneyed negative assertion, accept my positive declaration to respond concurrently to the query propounded?"

And he did.

Protect Yourself!

Original and Genuine
HORLICK'S
MALTED MILK

"Others are Imitations"
The Food Drink for All Ages
RICH MILK, MALT GRAIN EXTRACT IN POWDER
Not in any Milk Trust
Insist on "HORLICK'S"
Take a package home.

Taking Him at His Word.



"Isn't it rather odd that a pretty girl like you should be working in a restaurant? You ought to marry and get a nice home of your own."

"That's what I've been thinking. You ain't a single man, are you, mister?"

Beer as an "Uplift."

CYRIL MAUDE, the actor, shows that "Grumpy" in his play is far from his natural disposition by a humor which delights not only audiences but friends.

"Beer," says Mr. Maude, "does not merely make a man foolish. Often it lifts him. Often it opens his eyes. Often it makes him wise and kind and good."

"Take the case of a wicked old roue. Learning on the arm of a beautiful young typewriter girl, he passed from his 50-horsepower gray touring car into the Methodist parsonage of the village of Squash. He wished to be married. The minister looked him over carefully. Then he turned to the young girl and said:

"My dear young lady, you must bring your friend back again tomorrow. He is not fit to be married today. He is drunk. Have him put to bed in the hotel and let him come again when he's sober."

"The girl's beautiful eyes filled with tears and she answered in a tremulous voice:

"He won't come when he's sober."—Young's Magazine.

Working the System.

I'LL clean th' snow off yer walk for a quarter."

"Why, I just paid a quarter to have it cleaned."

"Tain't half done."

"Come, come! That isn't a nice way to abuse a fellow-worker!"

"Oh, dat's all right—he's me pardner!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Ulterior Motive.

THE life of a police record clerk is not one devoid of smiles. For instance, this:

"Hello!"

"Yes."

"Say, my neighbor had all his chickens stolen last night!"

"How many?"

"Oh, I don't know."

"Well, what were they in?"

"Why, a shed or—(Off the telephone voice) "Say, Mame, what was it they had 'em in? Yes—a chicken coop painted white."

"You want to make a report of these chickens being stolen?"

"No. I'll let him do that."

"Well" (impatiently), "what do you want?"

"Why, I just wanted to tell you, if the officers catch that chicken thief, give him my thanks!"—Columbus Dispatch.

Much More Important.

I UNDERSTAND you are the press agent for the college girls' play?"

"Yes, I'm getting out some of the stuff."

"What you working on—the cast of characters?"

"Cast of characters? No, no! No-body cares for that. This is the list of patronesses."

New Farming.

FARM products cost more than they used to."

"Yes," replied the farmer. "When a farmer is supposed to know the botanical name of what he's raising and the zoological name of the insect that eats it, and the chemical name of what will kill it, somebody's got to pay."

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision for over 30 years. Allow no one to deceive you in this. Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but experiments, and endanger the health of children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It cures Colic, Wind Colic, All Teething Troubles and Diarrhea. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, assimilates the Food, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years

THE CANTON COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.